

CATALOGUE
OF
INDIAN COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

THE MOGHUL EMPERORS

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THE COINS

OF THE

MOGHUL EMPERORS

OF HINDUSTAN

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

STANLEY LANE-POOLE

EDITED BY

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CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Moghul Emperors of Hindústán, from the foundation of the Empire by Bábar, Humáyún, and Akbar, down to its gradual absorption into the realm of the Honourable East India Company. It also includes such coins of the Company as were issued in imitation of the currency of the Moghuls.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons, places, &c., in this volume, is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government. Familiar names of places are spelt in the ordinary English way.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years and months of the Hijrah and of the Christian era has been added, with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

A specially prepared map of India is inserted to illustrate the distribution of the mint-cities throughout the Empire.

Typical specimens are figured in the thirty three plates which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The whole work is written by Mr Stanley Lane Poole and I have carefully collated it with the coins.

REGINALD STUART POOLI

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

§ 1 *HISTORICAL OUTLINE*

THE history of the Moghul Empire of Hindústán, which nominally extends from 1525 to 1857, is really contained in much narrower limits. The assured domination of the Moghul Emperors begins with the building-up of the empire by Akbar (1556-1605) and practically ends with the death of Aurangzíb, the last autocrat of their line, in 1707. Before Akbar there was no Moghul Empire, but only the attempt to create one. After Aurangzíb there was still for awhile the framework of an empire, but no emperor—the power fell into the hands of Ministers and Viceroys, and political disintegration prepared the way for British expansion. Not much more than half a century had passed since Aurangzíb 'Álamgír was carried to his tomb near Aurangábád, when the East India Company began to gather up the fragments that remained of Akbar's empire, and the Emperor himself became their pensioner (1765).

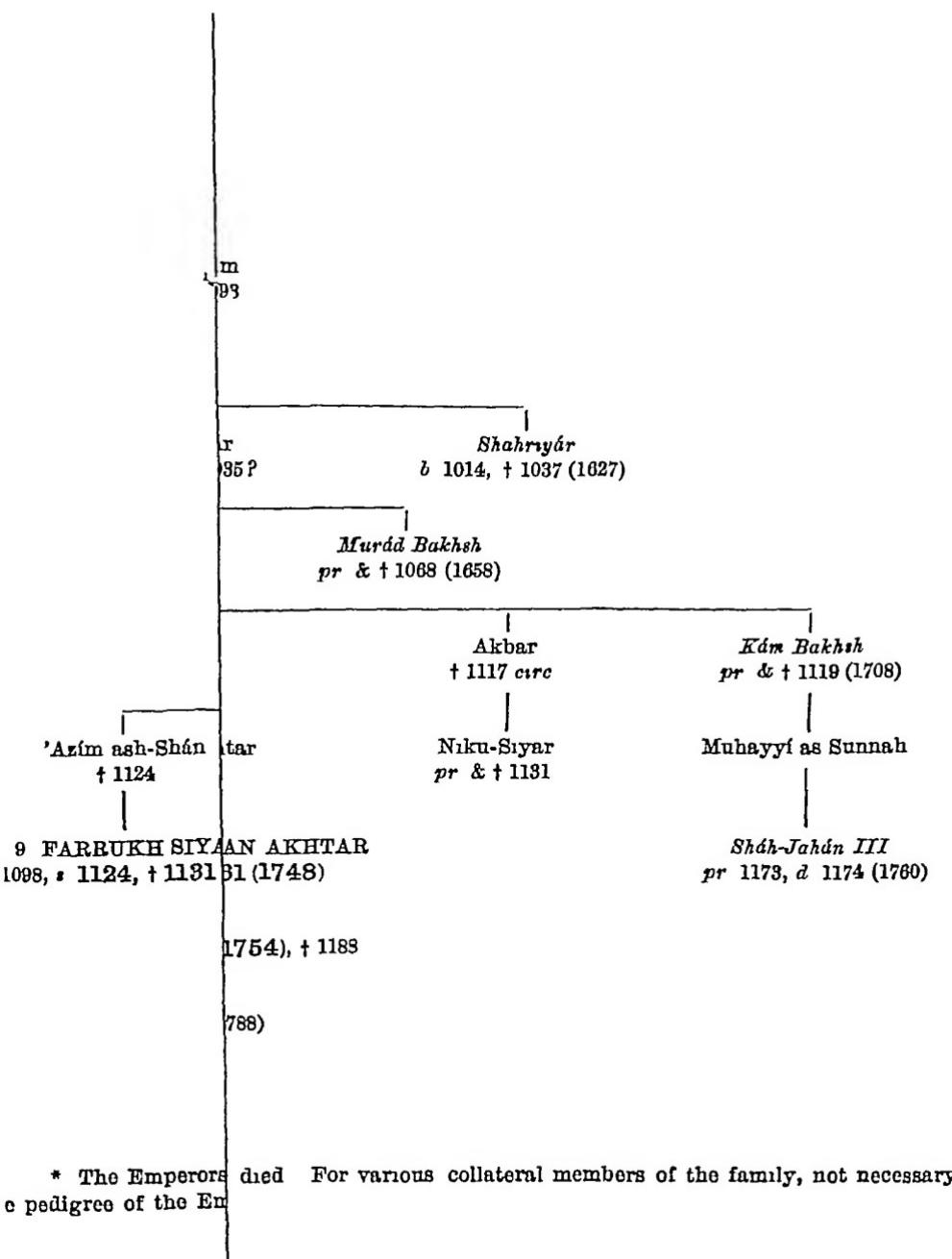
The historical founder of the empire was Akbar, but the first of his line to assert imperial power in India was his grandfather Bábar, unless, indeed, the precedence belongs to his ancestor Tímúr, in virtue of his earlier raids upon Hindústán. BÁBAR, or “Tiger,” also called Muhammad and surnamed Zahír-ad-dín, “Up-holder of the Faith,” was the son of 'Umar Shaikh, the son of Abú-Sa'íd, seventh Khán of Transoxiana, and Abú-Sa'íd was the son of Muhammad Sultán the

son of Miran Sháh, the son of Tímúr Bábar thus lineally descended in the fifth generation from Tímúr, on his father's side, on his mother's, he traced his pedigree to Chingis Káán. He was born in 1482 (A.H. 888) in the province of Farghánah, then ruled by his father, whom he succeeded as chieftain about the age of twelve. Henceforward his precocious youth was spent in strife and war. He successfully withstood his envious kinsfolk in Farghánah, and even made incursions into the territory of Samarkand at the age of fifteen but was eventually defeated and driven from Transoxiana by Shaibání and his Uzbegs about 1504, and forced to console himself with the subduing of Afghanistan and Badakhshán (A.H. 911). For twenty years he remained outwardly content with the kingship of Kabul and the country round about though he confesses in his *Mémoirs* that from the first he had meditated the invasion of India, but sometimes from the misconduct of my Amirs and their dislike of the project sometimes from the cabals and opposition of my brothers I was prevented from prosecuting the expedition.* He was forty three years of age before he was able to realize his dream.

At the close of 1525 (Safar 932)† he began to occupy the Panjáb with the connivance of the Afghán governor of Lahore. The disunited state of the so-called "Pathán" kingdom offered little resistance to the invader. India

Trunk & Bébaré, Erskine's (1829) translation 290 These *Mémoirs* were written in Chagatai Turkish, and have been translated into French by M. Pavet de Courteille (1871). The Persian version, which dates from the time of Akbar was done into English by W. Erskine and J. Leyden (Or Translation Fund 1826); and extracts from both versions are given in Sir H. M. Elliot and Prof. Dowson's invaluable *History of India as told by its own Historians*, i. 218-287. The latter will be frequently referred to by the abbreviation ED.

* *Ibid.* ED iv 330 ff.



was divided amongst numerous petty rulers, and the authority of Sultán Ibráhím Lódí of Dehlí was worth little, except in the provinces adjoining his capital. Nevertheless, with the aid of his nobles and feudatories, Ibráhím contrived to bring together an army reckoned by his enemy at 100,000 men, with a thousand elephants. The decisive battle took place on the historic plain of Pánípat, 20th April, 1526, and the defenders were routed with the loss of their king and 15,000 men.* Bábar quickly occupied Dehlí and Agrah, and after defeating the Rájputs under Sanka Rána of Udaipúr, reduced Chánderí, their stronghold, in the following spring. Three years later he died at Agrah, 29th December, 1530 (9 Jumádá I, 937),† aged 48, sovereign "of a vast though incoherent empire, extending from Badakhshán and Kunduz, beyond the Hindú Kúsh, including all Afghánistán, the Panjáb, Hindústán, Rájputána, and Bihár"‡. The kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarát, and Málwah, and the Deccan (Dákhin) formed no part of his dominions.

Bábar's *Mémoirs* form a refreshingly frank and vivid autobiography. They give one the impression on the one hand of a gallant and daring soldier, and on the other of a jovial, heedless, boon-fellow. A great change had come over the Mongols, or Moghuls,§ since the days when Tamerlane led his savage pagans on their skull-hunts. The "Tiger's" Moghuls were comparatively civilized Muslims. "Contemporary writings and drawings show Bábar and his followers as a jovial crew of men-at-arms, with fair and ruddy complexions, and

* *Tízah-i Babarí* (Erskine), 304

† *Nizám-ad-dín, Tabakát-i Akbarí*, ED v 188

‡ H G Keene, *Sketch of the History of Hindustan* (1885), 70

§ The Arabic name is Mughal, but the form Moghul or Mogul is consecrated by long usage in English. Bábar himself detested the Moghul race, as "the authors of every kind of mischief and devastation," and always called his own people "Turks"

x unveiled wives, delighting in brocaded garments and gilded armour, using artillery in war loving to carouse in the intervals of peace by the banks of streams or in shady gardens"** We read in the *Memoirs* of continual drinking bouts, in which the conqueror of Hindústán sometimes contrived to become thoroughly intoxicated four times in twenty four hours—and thus sowed the seeds of a vice which became hereditary in later generations of his descendants. Only his remarkable bodily vigour enabled him to trifle thus with his health. We hear of his riding from Kálpi to Agra, a distance of 160 miles in two days and to his death he combined extraordinary activity with intervals of reckless self indulgence, which must have hastened his end. His character is a singular mixture of rollicking good humour, chivalrous generosity and now and then truly Asiatic ferocity. His portrait which has been preserved in the copy of his *Memoirs* which belonged to Shah Jahán, shows us a thoughtful gentleman, with pale, oval face, and small pointed black moustache. Some notion of his standard of civilization may be derived from his criticism of the shortcomings of the Hindus, of whom he entertained a very mean opinion.

"Hindústán" he says is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society of frankly mixing together, or of familiar intercourse. They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner, no kindness or fellow feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical invention in planning or executing their handicraft works no skill or knowledge in design or architecture they have no good horses, no good flesh no grapes or musk melons, no good fruits no ice or cold water, no good food or bread

in their bazars, no baths or colleges, no candles, no torches, not a candlestick.”*

Bábar’s successor was his eldest son, Muhammad † HUMÁYÚN (“Augustus”), surnamed Násir-ad-dín, “Defender of the Faith,” who had taken part in his father’s Indian campaigns. He was born 6th February, 1511 (916 A.H.),‡ and was, therefore, not yet twenty when he came to the throne. His first enterprise was an unsuccessful attempt to conquer the united kingdom of Gujarát and Málwah, whence his attention was called away by the advance of Shér Khán § with the Afghán forces of Bengal. After a prolonged struggle Humáyún was decisively worsted in 1542 (949), and took refuge in Sind. For thirteen years the son of Bábar remained in exile, ruling his father’s old kingdom of Kábul, whilst Shér Sháh, by his admirable organization of the government of Hindústán, laid the foundations of the future empire of Akbar. In 1555 Humáyún recovered Lahore, and after a sharp contest drove the Pathán forces to the eastward and occupied Dehlí, where an accident ended his life in January, 1556 (963). He was a generous and amiable profligate, much addicted to opium.

With the accession of Humáyún’s son, AKBAR (“Maximus”), surnamed Jalál-ad-dín, or “Glory of the Faith,” the greatest epoch of the Moghul Empire begins. Born on 15th October, 1542 (5 Rajab 949 ||), Akbar was only in his fourteenth year when he came to the throne, but he possessed a capable guardian in the

* Túzak-i-Babar-i (Erskine), 333

† It was the fashion of the Moghul Emperors to include Muhammad among their names

‡ Abu-l-Fazl, *Abkarnámah*, ED v 188, note Abu-l-Fazl’s optimism is effectually counteracted by the cynicism of Badáóní, ED v 477-549

§ See my *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Dehlí*, 105 ff.

|| Nizám ad-dín, *Tabakát-i-Albari*, ED v 214

Turkomán Bairám Khán, who commanded the Moghul army and acted as Prime Minister during the Emperor's minority. The Hindú general, Hímú, had already seized Dehlí, when Bairám gave him battle, and utterly defeated him (5th November, 1556) on the field of Pánipat—the scene of so many eventful conflicts in Indian history, and the boy emperor found himself, at a single blow, master of most of Hindustán, though his authority in distant parts of his nominal dominions was at first somewhat shadowy. Akbar soon took the reins of power into his own hands. Henceforward for many years his career is a long record of conquest and annexation. Dehlí and Agra were his from the day of Pánipat, Gwálior was subdued in 1558 (966), Jaunpúr and Rantambhóör in 1559 in 1561 Málwah was overrun, and Burhánpúr in Khandéah fell in 1562 (969), in 1567 (975) Chítór the stronghold of the Rájputs, commanded by their Rájá, Jai Mal, was besieged and stormed, and Rájputána for a while submitted to the Moghuls.* Gujarat, nominally a province of the empire rebelled but was brought into subjection in 1572 (980). Akbar entered its capital, Ahmadábád, and reduced Súrat, Cambay, and Baroda † Júnágarh the stronghold of Káthiáwár, was annexed in 1591 (999) ‡ Bengal was another province held on an illusory tenure. It was still ruled by the Patháns in nominal dependence upon the empire. But when Dádú, of the family of Shér Sháh, succeeded to the viceroyalty he waxed contumacious and rose in arms. A policy of conciliation proved unavailing and Dádú was overthrown in a battle near Jalasúr (1575), and finally killed in 1577 (984). Akbar's authority was thus established in Bengal though this and other provinces (such as Orissa, Gujarat and Rájputána) were disturbed from time to

* *Tuhfát-i Akbari*, ED v 327-328.

† *Ibid.* v 330.

‡ *Ibid.* v 401-408

time by temporary insurrections Badakhshán was abandoned to the Uzbegs in 1585 (993), but, by way of compensation, Kashmír was annexed in 1587, and Kandahár six years later.

In the Deccan, Akbar's power was, so far, scarcely felt he had, indeed, occupied Khandésh and Berár, and taken Burhánpúr and Elichpúr, but he had reinstated the native Rájás, whose tribute was intermittent and fealty barely nominal. In 1593 he had again to reduce Khandésh, and to occupy Ahmadnagar, the capital of Berár, but in each case he adhered to his policy of reinstating the native rulers as feudatories of the empire. The Rájá of Khandésh for a time justified Akbar's clemency, but Berár was soon in rebellion, partly by reason of the incompetence of Prince Murád, the drunken viceroy of the Deccan. The Emperor's trusted Minister, Abu-l-Fazl, author of the famous *Aín-i Akbarí*, or "Institutes of Akbar," was appointed to supersede him in 1599,* and Akbar himself moved south. Daulatábád had already fallen, Asírgarh, the formidable stronghold of Khandésh, endured a six months' siege, and only surrendered at last to the indomitable persistence of Abu-l-Fazl, while Ahmadnagar fell in 1600 (1008). An inscription at Fathpúr records how "His Majesty the King of Kings, whose court is Paradise, the shadow of God, Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Akbar Pádísháh, conquered the Deccan and Dándésh,† which was heretofore Khandésh, in the Iláhí year 46, which is the year of the Hijrah 1010," &c.‡

* Murád died soon afterwards of delirium tremens.

† The name was temporarily changed in honour of the new governor, Dániyál, Akbar's son, a drunkard like his brothers. Like Murád, he fell a victim to his vice. Though kept under restraint, his servants smuggled liquor for him in a match-lock barrel, which the prince facetiously called his "bier." Keene, *op. cit.* 157.

‡ The conquest of Asírgarh took place in the 45th year, as recorded by the commemorative coin No. 166, but the honours were distributed some months later. On the Iláhí era and reckoning see below, § 4, p. lxi.

In many of these successful sieges the guns were served by English artillermen. The Deccan provinces, how ever in spite of this triumphant record, were still in a disturbed state at the time of Akbar's death, which occurred in October, 1605 (1014), when he was sixty three years of age.

The preceding brief catalogue of Akbar's campaigns, by which he obtained and kept control over an empire which stretched from Kábul to Dhákká and from Kashmír to Ahmadnagar, is necessary to the numismatist,* but these warlike triumphs form but a small part of his claim to our admiration. In dealing with the difficulties arising in the government of a peculiarly heterogeneous empire, he stands absolutely supreme among oriental sovereigns and may even challenge comparison with the greatest of European rulers. It may be true as Mr Keene urges, that he owed much of his success to the example of organization set by his able predecessor Shér Sháh and it is certain that he was deeply indebted to the talents of advisers like Todar Mal and Abu'l Fazl but the wisdom of the monarch is shown in the choice of his ministers and in his receptivity to the teaching of history. A dozen Burleighs could not have built up the power of England in the sixteenth century without the vigorous mind of Elizabeth to inspire and control them and all the Todar Mals in Hindústán could not have welded together into an abiding empire the races, states and religions of India in the sixteenth century without the aid and countenance of the commanding genius of Akbar. He was himself the spring and fount of the sagacious policy of his government and the proof of the soundness of his system is the continuance of the Moghul Empire after his death, in spite of the follies

* See the records of these conquests on the coins themselves infra p. II.

and vices of his successors, until it was undone by a deliberate reversal of his policy in the bigoted reaction of his great-grandson Aurangzib. To have united under one firm government Hindús and Muhammadans, Shí'ah and Sunnís, Rájputs and Afgháns, and all the numerous races and tribes of Hindústán, was a Herculean task the difficulty of which can be adequately appreciated only by those who know the force of caste prejudices and religious obstinacy in Indian history. Akbar was the first Indian sovereign who solved the problem, if only temporarily. Our own administrators have perhaps at length succeeded in mastering it after a century of perplexing experience.

To comment in detail on Akbar's system of government is beyond the present purpose. It will be sufficient to indicate a few salient features in his policy. His chief difficulties lay in the diversity and jealousies of the races and religions with which he had to deal. He met them by wise toleration. In religion, his latitude went to perhaps fantastic lengths. He encouraged Portuguese priests and Christian pictures and statues, established a hall, called the Díwán-i Khás or 'Ibádat Khánah, "Hall of Worship," for the discussion of philosophical and religious problems by men of diverse opinions, sanctioned something approaching sun-worship, and introduced the solar reckoning of time and the Persian months, abolished* the *Kalimah*, or Muhammadan profession of faith, on the money and in state documents, &c., and substituted the simple formula, *Allahu Akbar*, "God is most great," with the response, *Jalla Jaláluhu*, "Glorified be his glory." In short, he set up an eclectic pantheism, in the place of Islám, and selected from various creeds what he thought worthy of admiration, just as he selected

* See below, p. lxvii.

his wives from different nations and creeds Hindú, Christian, and Muslim, with an impartiality never ventured upon by previous Muhammadan sovereigns. Whatever good or harm his *Dín* or *Tauhid Náhi*, "Divine Monotheism" may have done, the practical side of it, as shown in the abolition of all taxes upon religious non conformity, was a strong influence towards consolidating the empire by making all subjects equal in the sight of the tax gatherer. To conciliate the prejudices of race, he adopted the principle of reinstating evicted Rájás as tributary chiefs of the empire. He employed Hindús, Shí'ah, and Sunnis equally and conferred like honours upon each denomination. To form the leading men of all races and creeds into a loyal body he established a sort of feudal aristocracy called *mansabdárs* who were in receipt of salaries or held lands direct from the crown, on condition of supplying men and elephants for the imperial armies. The ranks were graduated like the degrees of *chin* in the modern Russian bureaucracy and, like them again, the rank was not hereditary. A similar system was employed in Egypt at the time of the Mamlúk Sultáns from whom Akbar may have derived the idea. Its merits in India were unquestionable. Hindús and Moghuls and Persians stood on an equality as "Amirs of 5000" or "of 500" men and all were under the command of one of the chief officers of the empire the *Amír-al Umara*, or Premier Noble—the Earl Marshal of Hindústán. The dangers of a territorial aristocracy (which in some form the *mansabdars* were sure to become) were minimised by a rigorously equitable inspection and collection of the land rents, which formed the bulk of the state revenue (about 10 *crores** of rupees).

* The crore (*करोड़*) is 100 millions of 100 000 rupees, and is therefore equal to 10 000 000 rupees or taking the rupee at 2s 3d. of English money of the time, 1 125 000/- sterling.

Other duties had been extensively remitted, and the taxation on the whole was light, the currency was admirable, and the laws were improved.

Akbar's portrait has been drawn by his son Jahángír. He was somewhat over the middle height, with a wheat-coloured complexion, inclining to dark, his eyes and eyebrows were black, his body stout, the chest and brow open, and his arms and fingers were long. His voice was ringing, and in spite of his lack of education his speech was elegant. "His manners and habits were quite different from other people's, and his countenance was full of godlike dignity"*

Akbar was followed by his son Salím,† born of a Rájput princess in 1569 (977), who was proclaimed Emperor, 21st October, 1605 (8 Jumádá II, 1014), with the style of Núr-ad-dín ("Light of the Faith") Muhammad JAHÁNGÍR ("World-grasper"). He was thirty-seven years old, and maturity had in some degree mellowed his character. He had more than once broken into open insurrection against his father, he was suspected on very good grounds of having instigated the murder of Akbar's trusted friend and minister, Abu-l-Fazl, he was possessed of a violent and arbitrary temper, and he was a notorious and habitual drunkard. After his accession, however, he displayed little or nothing of his former ferocity, and became almost amiable. Indeed, Sir Thomas Roe describes him, after dinner, as "very affable, and full of gentle conversation"‡. He treated rebellious officers with clemency, and he not only issued a treatise against tobacco and an edict against intemperance, but himself set the example by seriously reforming his own habits. In his marvellously candid

* *Túzak-i Jahangír*, ED vi 290

† See the coins, Nos. 288, 289

‡ Letter to Archbp of Canterbury, 29 Jan 1615, *apud* Pinkerton *Coll. of Voyages*, viii 46

*Memoirs** he relates how (like his wretched brothers, Murád and Dániyál) he had been addicted to intoxicating liquors from the age of eighteen, and used to drink as much as twenty cups a day, at first of wine, then of "double-distilled liquor," of such potency that it made Sir Thomas Roe sneeze to the delight of the whole Court. But as time went on, he says, he became sensible of the injury he was doing himself, and in seven years he reduced his allowance to six or seven cups restricted his potations to the evening and finally, he avers, he drank only to assist digestion,† though he admits that he indulged excessively in the use of opium. William Hawkins (a cousin of the famous Sir Richard) who lived for two years in intimate attendance upon 'the Mogul' confirms, in the main, these alcoholic statistics, but makes it clear that even the five or six cups of the Emperor's reduced allowance overcame him to such a degree that 'being in the height of his drink,' he fell into heavy sleep, from which he was roused for supper by his attendants, who had to feed the incapable monarch.‡ "This done," adds Sir Thomas Roe 'he turned to sleep the candles were popped out and I groped my way out in the dark'§ The subject possesses a numismatic interest, inasmuch as Jahángir with the unabashed frankness for which he is noted, had himself portrayed upon some of his coins in the attitude of holding a drinking-cup in his hand ||

* There are two distinct versions of the *Tátil-i Jahángírī* (also called the *Wdk̄at-i Jahángírī*) or *Memoirs of Jahángir*. One was translated by Major David Price (Or Transl. Fund, 1889); the other by Atkinson (*Asiat. Misc.* II. 77). The latter is the better version, and was continued by Muhammad Hādi. Extracts are given in ED vi.

† *Wdk̄at-i Jahángírī*, ED vi. 285 341, 500.

‡ *The Hawkins' Voyages*, 437 edited by Clements R. Markham (Hakluyt Society no. 57)

§ Sir Thomas Roe's Journal apud Pinkerton, viii. 10

|| See Coins, Nos. 317-321 and the remarks, p. lxx.

He was, no doubt, influenced towards a healthier mode of life by his wife, the celebrated Núr-Mahall ("Light of the Palace"), afterwards called *Núr-Jahán* ("Light of the World") This lady, whose maiden name was Muhr-an-Nísá, or "Seal of Womankind," had attracted the admiration of Jahángír when he was crown-prince, but Akbar married her to a young Turkomán and settled them in Bengal After Jahángír's accession the husband was killed in a quarrel with the governor of the province, and the wife was placed under the care of one of Akbar's widows, with whom she remained during four years, and then married Jahángír (1610) There is nothing to justify a suspicion of the Emperor's connivance in the husband's death, nor do Indian historians corroborate the invidious criticisms of "Normal" by European travellers on the contrary, they portray Núr-Mahall as a pattern of all the virtues, and worthy to wield the supreme influence which she obtained over the Emperor "By degrees," says Muhammad Hádí, the continuer of Jahángír's *Mémoirs*, "she became, except in name, undisputed sovereign of the empire, and the king himself became a tool in her hands. He used to say that Núr-Jahán Bégam has been selected, and is wise enough, to conduct the matters of state, and that he wanted only a bottle of wine and piece of meat to keep himself merry. Núr-Jahán won golden opinions from all people. She was liberal and just to all who begged her support She was an asylum for all sufferers, and helpless girls were married at the expense of her private purse She must have portioned about five hundred girls in her lifetime, and thousands were grateful for her generosity"** Her beauty and wisdom were universally extolled, and her devotion to her royal husband was attested by the

white robes she wore in her long retirement during her eighteen years of widowhood till her death in 1645 Jahāngīr's queen, like his bottle, claims a place in numismatics, for the historian records that "coins were struck in her name, and the royal seal on firmāns bore her signature." That his statement as to coins is correct, the Catalogue will prove,* though Tavernier's story of her having designed and issued the famous zodiacal mohrs is certainly erroneous.†

Sir Thomas Roe gives a detailed picture of the Court and life of Jahāngīr, in which the daily levees of the Emperor formed a feature corresponding to our Court Circular. 'The Mogul every morning shows himself to the common people at a window that looks into the plain before his gate. At noon he is there again to see elephants and wild beasts fight, the men of rank being under him within a rail. Hence he retires to sleep among his women. After noon he comes to the Durbar. After supper, at eight of the clock he comes down to the Guzalcan a fair court where none are admitted but of the first quality and few of them without leave. Here he discourses of indifferent things very affably. No business of state is done anywhere but at one of these two last places where it is publicly canvassed and so registered which register might be seen for two shillings, and the common people know as much as the council. This method is never altered unless sickness or drink obstruct it and this must be known, for if he be unseen without a reason assigned, the people would mutiny and for two days no excuse will serve but the doors must be opened and some admitted to see him to satisfy others. On Tuesday he sits in judgment, and hears the meanest person's complaints examines both parties, and often sees execution done by his elephants.'‡

* See Coins, Nos 513-526.

† See below p lxix.

‡ Sir Thomas Roe's Jo rnal apud Pinkerton viii, 6.

Under Jahángír the Moghul empire retained almost the same boundaries as under his father. The Deccan provinces acquired more independence, however, and the Maráthas began to be heard of for the first time. Bengal and Udaipúr were, as usual, the scenes of insurrection, and Kandahár passed into the possession of the Persian Sháh in 1622, and remained lost to the Moghuls till 1637. The government of the country was carried on, at least nominally, on Akbar's lines, and no innovations, political or religious, were hazarded. Toleration was the order of the day, as in Akbar's time. Father Francisco Corsi was a *persona grata* at Court, and Jahángír appeared to favour Christianity, and had two of his nephews baptized—but the motive of this was said to be either to bar the possible succession of the two princes to the throne, or to provide a means of importing Portuguese wives into the family. When the Jesuits declined to sanction such alliances, the Christianated youths recanted without hesitation.* It is true the Hijrah reckoning was revived in place of the new Iláhí era, but the years of the reign still continued to be calculated on the solar principle, and the Persian names of the solar months were retained. The general tranquillity was due partly to the prestige of Akbar's example, and partly to the ability of Jahángír's queen and ministers, especially Mahábat Khán, an Afghán of Kábul, Ásaf Khán, Núr-Jahán's brother, and the Emperor's able son, Khurram, afterwards Sháh-Jahán, who combined valuable services as a general with frequent rebellion as heir-apparent. Nevertheless, the seeds of corruption were being profusely sown. The accounts of European travellers, such as James I.'s ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, and his chaplain Edward Terry, William Hawkins, Sir Thomas Herbert, and Pietro della

* W. Hawkins, 1 c. 438, Roe *ubi supra*, 47.

Valle, who visited the Moghul court at Agrah or Ajmír, or travelled in India between 1608 and 1626 unanimously condemn the venality and inefficiency of the administration. The provinces and *sirkars* were farmed by contractors, the military spirit was weakened, the country was a prey to brigands, and every one, from Núr Jahán downwards, was greedy of gifts * Travellers' tales are proverbially to be accepted with caution, but the picture of the court of Jahángír drawn by so capable an observer as Sir Thomas Roe cannot lightly be set aside, even when it forms a glaring contrast to that of the native chroniclers †

Jahángír died in November 1627 (28 Safar 1037)‡ on his way back from one of his frequent visits to the cool valleys of Kashmír. His portrait, after a contemporary picture is given by Terry § and shows us a somewhat truculent *bon vivant*. He was buried in a splendid mausoleum at Lahore and near him in a humbler tomb lies his renowned empress, Núr-Jahán. The last years of his reign had been clouded by intrigues for the succession, and his death was the signal for usurpation. His undoubted heir was Sháh Jahán, but his youngest son, Shahriyar had married Núr-Jahán's daughter and by the mother's advice proclaimed himself Emperor at Lahore whether he had lately retired in great confusion at the humiliating disappearance of his hair and eyebrows by the ravages of the 'fox's disease'. The dowager's

Roe's Journal, apud Pinkerton, viii, 85.

† In his *History of Hindostán*, Mr Keene follows the native chroniclers perhaps too exclusively. Mr Wheeler on the other hand entirely repudiates them (except Badshah, whose detractions fit in with his own views) and relies, with almost superstitious credulity upon every scrap of European testimony.

‡ Muhammad Khán Ikbál-ndmáh, ED vi, 485.

§ Terry's Voyage, 446, at end of *Travels of Pietro della Valle* (a noble Roman) into East India, &c transl. G. Havers, 1665. Colonel Hanna possesses two admirable contemporary portraits of Jahángír.

brother, Ásaf, however, had scruples about prolonging her virtual reign, and possessed a royal son-in-law of his own in the most capable of the princes, Sháh-Jahán.* accordingly, he set up a *fainéant* Emperor, Búlákí, a grandson of Jahángír, with the title of *Dáwar Bakhsh* ("God-given"), as a stop-gap, while he despatched an express to Sháh-Jahán to announce his father's death. Ásaf then defeated, blinded, and eventually executed Shahriyár—who was known by the nickname of *Ná-shudaní* ("Do-nothing"); the "Winter King," Dáwar Bakhsh, vanished—probably to Persia—after his three months' pretence of royalty, and on 25th January, 1628 (18 Jumáda I, 1037),† Sháh-Jahán ascended at Agra the throne which he was to occupy for thirty years.

SHÁH-JAHÁN Shiháb-ad-dín ("Lord of the World, Flame of the Faith") was born in 1592 (1000 A.H.), and was thirty-six when he came to the throne † His mother was a Hindú, the daughter of the Rána of Marwar, and his paternal grandmother was also a Rájput, so that he was more Indian than Moghul. Nevertheless, by the influence of his Muhammadan wife, he acquired a certain tinge of intolerance entirely foreign to his indolent easy-going father and broad-minded grandfather. His bigotry was scarcely skin-deep, however, for he permitted Jesuit missions in his capital and at his eldest son's court, and placed Hindús in command of his armies. His wars were chiefly in the Deccan, where Bíjápúr and Golkondah were reduced to temporary submission and paid tribute,

* Arjmand Bánú, "Noble Princess," the daughter of Ásaf, and favourite wife of Sháh-Jahán, and mother of his eight sons and six daughters, died in 1631 her monument is the celebrated Táj-Mahall at Agra

† ED vii 6

‡ There is an admirable portrait of him, reproduced in colours, from Colonel Hanna's collection, in Mr Constable's scholarly edition of Bernier's Travels (*Constable's Oriental Miscellany*, vol 1)

1685 (1045), and in Afghánistán, where the Moghul arms were unsuccessful as they were also in some fruitless expeditions into Tibet. Kandahár, however returned for a while to its allegiance in 1687, though recaptured by the Persians in 1648. Many of these campaigns were conducted by Sháh-Jahán's son, Aurangzib who proved himself a good soldier and able general and by winning the respect and devotion of his troops, prepared himself for an ambitious career.

Sháh-Jahán's reign is chiefly notable for the general tranquillity of the undiminished empire under the stable government of men like Ásaf Khán Sa'd-alláh 'Allámí, and Ali Mardán Tavernier eulogizes the paternal government of the Emperor "like a father over his family" and testifies to the security of the roads and the just administration of the law. A Hindú writer extols the equity of his rule, his wise treatment of his tenants and management of his estates, the probity of his courts of law, his personal supervision of the revenue accounts and the general prosperity of the empire during his reign.* Sháh-Jahán was a great builder as his works at Agrah and New Dehlí, and his great canal attest to this day. A single item in his budget is two and a half crores (nearly 3 000 000*l*) for public edifices. His court at Lahore, or in summer in Kashmír or at his magnificent palace-suburb of New Dehlí, called Shahjábánábád (which was completed in A.H. 1058 after building ten years) was splendid and refined according to the accounts of European visitors. The Augustinian friar Manrique who came to inspect the Jesuit missions at Agrah found the prime minister, Ásaf Khán, at Lahore in a splendid palace decorated with paintings, some of which were of scenes in Christian hagiology.

* Rāi Bhárá Mal ED vii. 171.

He dined with the minister and the Emperor himself, and observed that unveiled ladies were at the table * The taxation must have been heavy to meet the outlay of this sumptuous court, and we read of no fewer than eighty varieties of imposts. The revenue is said to have risen during the reign from the value of about 17,000,000*l* to 20,000,000*l* We possess ample European evidence for the history and life of the period in the travels of Mandelslo, Bernier, Tavernier, and others, whilst a little later the Italian physician, Manouchī or Manucci, wrote his observations made during a long residence at the Moghul court † Great variety of religious opinion prevailed among the imperial family Dárá Shikóh, the eldest son, was a freethinker, with a leaning to Christianity, encouraged by three Jesuit priests in his suite Two of the Emperor's daughters were Christians, and Aurangzíb was a bigoted Muslim. Murád Bakhsh and Shujá were careless and self-indulgent

The rivalry of the brothers broke out into open conflict in 1657 (1067), when Sháh-Jahán, who was residing at Dehlí, was attacked by strangury ‡ Dárá immediately took upon himself the office of Regent, and intercepted all communications with his brothers in the outlying provinces When the news of the Emperor's illness at length became known, general confusion ensued, and

* *Itinerario* of F. Sebastian Manrique, Religioso Eremita de S Agustín, 374 (Roma, 1649)

† They have all been translated into English See *The Voyages and Travels of J. Albert de Mandelslo*, 1638-40, in Adam Olearius's *Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick, Duke of Holstein, to the great Duke of Muscovy and the King of Persia*, transl J Davies, 1662 Tavernier's *Six Voyages* have recently been re-translated by V Ball, 1889, and Bernier has been excellently edited by Mr Archibald Constable, 1891 Manucci's observations were edited and unfortunately garbled by Père François Catrou (1705) and translated into English in 1709.

‡ Kháfi Khán, *Muntakhab-al-lubáb*, ED vii 214-19

rebellion, long pent up, burst forth. Prince *Murád Bakhsh* ("Desire-attained") declared himself King in Gujarat, and struck coins in his own name.* *Shuja'* did the like in Bengal, and advanced upon Agra.† Aurangzib was watching events from his camp in the Deccan. Dárá and his invalid father moved from Dehlí to Agra to meet these dangers, an army under Jai Singh, the Rájá of Ambar, defeated Shujá, who, after some further resistance, fled to Burmah and disappeared (1660), and another army under another Hindu, Mahárájá Jaswant Singh, was sent against Murád, who was joined early in 1658 by his brother Aurangzib, for his own ends, but nominally with the intention of supporting Murád's claim to the throne. A decisive battle was fought at Dharmátpúr near Ujjain, in April and the two brothers routed the imperial forces. A second victory near Agra and the flight of Dárá opened the way to the royal city. Shah-Jahán, though somewhat recovered from his illness, was made a prisoner, June, 1658 (1068), and remained in captivity at Agra till his death eight years later, in 1666 (Rajab 1076). Murád Bakhsh was rudely undeviated by his astute brother, and sent to a dungeon at Dehlí, where he was eventually murdered (1662). Dárá was caught later, paraded in ignominy through the streets of Sháhjahánábád, and executed in his prison (1659).‡

Aurangzib's road to the throne was now clear. He pretended at first to be acting as his father's deputy, but the farce could not long be kept up and in May 1659 (1069) he was proclaimed Emperor with the style of *Muhayyí-ad-dín AURANGZIB 'ÁLAMGÍB* ("Preserver of the Faith, Throne-adorner, World grasper"). Born

* See Coins, Nos. 602-700.

† See Coins, Nos. 690, 691

‡ Kháfi Khán, ED vIL 221-48, 266, 275

in A.H. 1028, he was forty years of age at his accession. His mother's strict Muslim teaching, derived from her aunt Núr-Jahán, bore fruit in the son. Aurangzíb was a fanatical Muslim, and a man of strongly marked character, with all the courage of his opinions, and one whose prejudices make themselves felt Jahángír and Sháh-Jahán had not been at the pains to bring any original ideas to bear upon their government. They had no gift of initiative, but were content to take Akbar's empire as they found it, and let things go on as usual. Provided that Jahángír had his bottle and Sháh-Jahán his stately Peacock Throne and all that it implied, they were content to let well alone. But for the soundness of Akbar's polity, and the wisdom of a series of able ministers, the empire might hardly have survived two such easy-going monarchs.

In Aurangzíb the people soon found that they had to deal with a very different sort of ruler. Not only was he a man with an idea, but he possessed the business capacity and attention to details which enabled him to carry his idea into practice. To him the Moghul empire was not so much a possession to be skilfully managed with the wisdom of this world, as a trust from God to be watched over, as a province of Islám. His wars in the Deccan, which occupied much of his energy throughout his long reign, were not so much prompted by ambition or the spirit of aggrandisement, as inspired by the zeal of a propagandist eager to bring pagan provinces within the pale of a Muhammadan empire. In every department of government the puritanical and bigoted Musalman revealed himself. He began by abolishing the heretical solar year and Persian months of Akbar, and restoring not only the Hijrah reckoning (which Jahángír had reinstated), but the lunar system for the

regnal years and the Arab names of the months.* The significant New Year's festival, or Nauroz, celebrated at the vernal equinox, was strictly prohibited. The worldly luxury of Shah-Jahān's court was exchanged for an austerity worthy of a Wahhābi tent and the Emperor himself not only practised extreme asceticism, but followed the Prophet's precept in plying a trade for his own support. He embroidered skull-caps and, like a literary bootmaker of our own day, he doubtless achieved a *succès d'estime*. He disliked the ostentation of the daily levees, when crowds came to stare at the Emperor as he sat in his belvederes of state and in abolishing the custom which was as reassuring as a Court Circular, he materially diminished his personal influence over the people. He stirred up religious jealousies, by taxing Muslim traders less than Hindūs, and exasperated the latter who formed the large majority of his subjects, by demolishing hundreds of their temples and throwing down their idols. He infuriated the Rājputs by attempting to circumcise the Rājā of Marwar's sons and make Muslims of them. He crowned his oppression of the Hindūs by reimposing the poll tax, a duty on heresy, which had never been levied since Akbar abolished it. For such measures as these he was finally mobbed in the streets, but the stern old bigot trampled down the crowds by a charge of his war-elephants. Such a policy in the land of the Hindūs was madness and led surely to the loosening of those ties which Akbar had striven to knit. Nor could it be consistently carried out, as Aurangzib confessed by his own acts. He had himself married two Hindū wives, and he wedded his son Muazzam (afterwards the Emperor Bahādur) to a Hindū princess, as his forefathers had done before him, and thereby promoted

* Khāfi Khān ED vil. 211.

a mixture of blood which had conduced in a high degree to the improvement of their race ; he employed Hindús, like Jaswant Singh and Jai Singh and others, in positions of high trust, and graciously adopted a condescending attitude towards the English of Bombay and Calcutta.

By his strenuous advocacy of Muhammadanism he alienated the Hindus and paved the way for later disaffection. By his continual aggression and interference in the Deccan he brought the Moghul empire into contact with forces which it could neither assimilate nor subdue, and thus really weakened while he seemed to extend his realm. He stirred up the Maráthas, whom he never overcame, but left as a disastrous heritage to his successors. By his ineradicable habit of mistrust and suspicion he disheartened his ministers, and alienated his sons, one at least of whom, Mu'azzam, was inclined to be dutiful to the point of excess. Of his five sons, the eldest, Muhammad (sometimes called Mahmúd) threw in his lot with Shujá', and died in prison (1677). The second, of a Hindú mother, was Mu'azzam, who succeeded him—he, too, was imprisoned for some time by his father on groundless suspicion. The third and fourth, A'zam and Akbar, were children of a Persian lady. Once at least A'zam was on the verge of rebellion, and Akbar in 1682 openly espoused the cause of the insurgent Rájputs, assumed the attributes of sovereignty, and was driven into exile and died in Persia about 1706. The youngest, Kám Bakhsh, whose mother was a Hindú, became insubordinate in the Deccan and was put under arrest, only to fall later on in a rebellion against his brother.

In the midst of such troubles, but brave, resolute, and resourceful to the last, Aurangzib 'Álamgír died, March 1707 (28 Zú-l-ka'dah 1118),* at the age of

* Kháfi Khán, ED vii 386

almost ninety "The instant which has been passed in power" he wrote, "has left only sorrow behnd it I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire." With all his marvellous vitality and power of work, he had failed to achieve success and had placed his empire on the verge of a slope down which it slid irresistibly to dissolution. His narrow and suspicious nature could not inspire enthusiasm or devotion. "The period" Mr Keene says * "is dull and depressing, barren of great ideas, great transactions, and great men. With an abundance of energy and many talents and even virtues the Emperor was one of those singular human beings who combine a hot head with a cold heart and, having the courage and ambition to achieve power, lack the unscrupulousness by which alone—in such conditions as his—power can be permanently supported and exercised. To this day his name retains its hold in the memory of Indian Mualims as that of the greatest of their rulers and writers nearer the time can hardly find words to express their admiration of him who unquestionably prepared the ruin of his dynasty. His misfortunes were those of a bold, narrow minded, suspicious, and centralising egotist. As his father said of him, in terms that he himself records, 'Aurangzib excelled both in action and in counsel and was well fitted to undertake the burden of affairs but he was full of subtle suspicion, and never likely to find any one whom he could trust' "

Yet when this last of the truly Great Moghuls died in 1707 there was little to indicate that the wide empire which he had ruled for half a century was destined to crumble in hardly more than the same period before the inroads of savage mountaineers and the steady encroach

* Op. cit. 220. See his character in ED vol. 167 &c.

ment of European traders. All the old provinces of Hindústán remained in undisturbed tranquillity. His money bears witness to the extent of his dominions. We find his name on coins issued at nearly forty different mints.* Kábul and Kashmír ; Lahore and Multán in the Panjáb ; Bhakkar on the Indus ; Tattah further south in Sind , Júnágáh in Káthiawár , Ahmadábád , Súrat , and Cambay in Gujarát ; Ajmír in Rájputána ; Sháhjahánábád , Sirhind , and Baráli in the súbah of province of Dehlí , Akbarábád (Agrah) , Nárnól , Etáwah , in the province of Bihára , Lucknow in Oudh ; Zafarábád in the Alláhábád súbah , Akbarnagar and Patnáh in Bihára , Makhsúsábád (*i.e.* Mursidábád) , Jahángínagar (Dhákká) , and Islámábád (Chittagong) , in Bengal . South of the Vindhya mountains , the testimony of the currency to the Emperor's sway is equally positive. We have coins bearing his name from the mints of Burhánpúr in Khandésh , from Ahmadnagar and Aurangábád in Berár , further south , from Sholápúr , Golkondah , Bíjápúr , and Haidarábád ; and even from Masulipatan and Chinápatan (Madras) , far down on the Coromandel coast . All India , save the very apex of the Deccan triangle , owned the authority of Aurangzíb .

In Akbar's reign , India had been originally divided into twelve *súbahs* or provinces Agrah , Alláhábád , Oudh , Bihár , Bengal , Dehlí , Lahore , Multán , Ajmír , Málwah , Gujarát , Kábul (with Kashmír) ; to which were added at a later date Khandésh , Berár , and Ahmadnagar . In Aurangzíb's time there were twenty provinces Gondwána , Aurangábád , Bíjápúr , Haidarábád , and Bídar were added in the Deccan . The mode of government in these provinces has been ably described by Bernier in a

* In the British Museum and in the list published by Mr C J Rodgers in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1883

letter to the French minister Colbert.* The system of military feofs contained much as in Akbar's time, and many of these territorial lords were Hindus, they received high salaries, sometimes paid in land, in return for which they maintained a body of retainers, well armed and mounted for the service of the Emperor. The provinces, districts, and cities had their governors, and the administration by all accounts appears to have been fairly good for an oriental system. Manouchi indeed thought it "little inferior to that of other nations," though murder and robbery were undoubtedly far from infrequent crimes.

The history of the Moghul empire after the death of Aurangzib is a chronicle of weakness in the sovereigns and disintegration in the realm. Seventeen princes exercised the royal prerogative of coinage between 1707 and 1857 (some of whom, however, were usurpers or unsuccessful claimants for the throne), and not one of these displayed the capacity of a ruler. Aurangzib's eldest surviving son, Muazzam ("Very Mighty"), who had been given the title of Shâh 'Âlam or 'Lord of the World' was governor of Kâbul at the time of his father's death and in his absence, and in default of evidence of the late Emperor's having named a successor the next brother *Azam* ("Mightiest") Shâh, assumed the functions of royalty and struck coins 1707 (1118) † supported by Arâd Khân and his son Zú'l Fikâr, who led what may be called the Persian faction as opposed to that of the Afghâns and Turks in the internal politics of Hindûstân. Meanwhile Muazzam, accompanied by his sons came down from Kâbul, and joined by the able governor of the Panjâb Mun'im Khân, occupied Dehli and Agra.

* Bernier's Travels (Constable's Oriental Misc. I.) "00 ff.

† See Coins, Nos. 847-851

Then, with the magnanimity which was his best characteristic, the gentle prince offered to share the empire with his brother. A'zam would not listen to terms, however, and the brothers fought on the plains near Agra, where A'zam was slain and his army defeated, June, 1707 (18 Rabi' I. 1119).* Asad and Zú-l-Fikár were treated with the new emperor's habitual clemency, and the former was reinstated as prime minister. Mu'azzam then ascended the throne under the title of Sháh-Álam Bahádúr ("Valiant") Sháh. He was then a man of sixty-four, naturally of a conciliatory and merciful disposition, the blood he drew from his Hindú mother made him benignant to his Indian subjects, and should have recommended him to his kinsmen, the refractory Rájputs. His philosophical studies indeed laid him open to the charge of being too much of a Hindú for the approbation of honest Muslims. Nevertheless, the seeds of disaffection sown by the exclusive policy of Aurangzib bore fruit, and in spite of the new Emperor's concessions, and especially his prudent consent to rescind the hated faith-tax on non-Muslims, the Rájputs continued to nurse their awakened suspicions. Another race, the Játs, a tribe of brigands, nominally Muslims, who had their centre about Bhurtpúr, also became troublesome at this time. A new and dangerous power, that of the Sikhs, sprang up in the Panjab, sacked Sirhind and Saháranpúr, and in spite of repulses succeeded in harrying the country up to the gates of Lahore. Finally, the Maráthas were waxing stronger and more outrageous every year. The Deccan was the weakest point in the empire from the beginning of the reign. Hardly had Bahádúr appointed his youngest brother, Kám Bakhsh ("Wish-fulfiller"), viceroy of Bíjápúr and Haidarábád, when that infatuated

* For this period see Kháfi Khán, ED vii 387-533

prince rebelled and committed such atrocities that the Emperor was compelled to attack him. Zúl Fikár engaged and defeated the rebel king (who was striking coins in full assumption of sovereignty)* near Haiderábád, and Kám Bakhsh died of his wounds (1708, A.H. 1120)

In the midst of this confusion and surrounded by portents of coming disruption, Bahádur died, 1712 (1124). He left four sons, who immediately entered with the rest of their race upon the struggle for the crown. The eldest 'Asím-ash-Shán ("Strong of heart") first assumed the sceptre but Zúl Fikár, the prime minister, opposed and routed him, and the prince was drowned in his flight. The successful general next defeated and slew two other brothers, Khujistah Akhtár Jahán-Sháh and Rassí-ash-Shán, and placed the surviving of the four sons of Bahádur on the throne with the title of JAHÁNDÁR ('World-owner'). The new Emperor was an irredeemable poltroon and an abandoned debauchee. He divided his time between a dancing girl and low taverns, whence he was brought home in a cart and on one occasion by inadvertence left there outside his own palace to cool till the morning. "Night and day," says Kháfi, "were devoted to the lusts of this vile world. It was a fine time for dancers and singers and all the tribe of actors. There seemed to be a likelihood that the Kásís would turn tospots and the Muftís become tipplers."† Such profligacy speedily aroused the contempt of his subjects, and two ambitious brothers Abdallah and Husain the chiefs of the Sayyids of Bárha who held the posts of governors of the provinces of Allahábád and Bihár, and belonged to the Persian sect of the Shi'ah, selected a new candidate for the Peacock Throne.

This was FARRUKH-SIYAR ("Happy-natured"), son of the late 'Azim-ash-Shán, and formerly governor of Bengal under Bahádur.* The conspirators were successful; the imperial troops were defeated; the slaughtered body of Jahándár was placed on an elephant, and Zú-l-Fikár's corpse tied to its tail in a mock funeral procession (January, 1713, A.H. 1124) Farrukh-siyar was almost as effeminate as his predecessor, but his ministers and generals were men of pith. They were able to make head against the Rájputs, who gave a daughter of the Rájá of Jodhpúr in marriage to the Emperor, whilst the Sikhs were seriously discomfited and their Guru or prophet was put to death with horrible barbarity. An English embassy from Calcutta was in 1715 received with courtesy at Dehlí, and, after considerable delay, obtained certain concessions which, however, they owed mainly to the diplomatic skill evinced by their surgeon Hamilton in operating upon a tumour which hindered the consummation of the Emperor's marriage with the Rájput princess.

An estrangement had by this time grown up between Farrukh-siyar and the two Sayyids, and Husain, who had been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan, having made a humiliating peace with the Maráthas, marched upon Dehlí, assisted by a contingent of these maraudors, who for the first time enjoyed the delight of exercising their predatory propensities in the capital of the Moghul empire. No opposition was attempted; Farrukh-siyar hid himself among his women, whence he was dragged forth, thrown into prison (February 1719, Rabí' II.

* Kháff Khán states that, on hearing of the death of Bahádur, Farrukh-siyar struck coins in the name of 'Azim-ash-Shán, and, after the latter's death, in his own name. No coins, however, have hitherto been published with the name of 'Azim-ash-Shán; but the mohr No. 890, struck at Murshidábád, with the regnal year 1, may have been issued prior to Jahándár's death. Farrukh-siyar ignored Jahándár's eleven months' reign, and reckoned his own from his father's death. ED viii. 439, 478, note.

1131), and after some months executed. The same year witnessed the remarkable spectacle of four princes successively assuming the crown. Two of these were set up in rapid sequence by the Sayyid brothers they were both sons of the late prince Rafī-ash Shāh the son of Bahádúr and were styled RAFF AD-DARAJÁT ("Summit of Degree") and RAFF AD-DAULAH ("Summit of the State") Sháh Jahán II. The first died in four months and the second followed him to the grave after holding the nominal sceptre from May to September (20 Rejeb to 11 Zu l Ka dah, 1131). Meanwhile, another claimant appeared in the person of Níku sayar ("Excellent in disposition") a son of Akbar, the rebel son of Aurangzib, but he was soon disposed of though not before he had exercised the coveted privilege of issuing his own money * The empire had fallen into confusion the contumacy of rājás was condoned with the governorship of provinces and most of the western part of Hindustán became almost independent in the hands of Hindús, while the Maráthas did what they pleased in the Deccan.

In the midst of this anarchy MUHAMMAD Sháh ascended the throne (Sept. 1719 11 Zú-l ka dah, 1131)† He was a son of Khujistah Akhtar and grandson of Bahádúr and consequently first cousin to the three preceding puppet-kings. He appears to have been only sixteen years of age when he became Emperor and at first he was forced to acquiesce in the tyranny of the Sayyid brothers but the Turkish party headed by Chin Kulich Khán soon put an end to the domination of these Persian dictators. Their armies were defeated, Sayyid Husain was treacherously murdered, while his brother Abdallah, after

See Cola No. 933, and Kháfí Khán ED vii. 480 2.

† Kháfí Khán, ED vii. 483.

setting up *Ibráhím*, a brother of Rafí'-ad-daulah, on the throne in 1720, which he occupied for only a month (9 Zú-l-Hijjah, 1132, to 12 Muhamarram, 1133), died in captivity in 1723 Chin Kulich Khán, henceforth to be known as Ásaf Ják Nízám-al-Mulk, became viceroy of the Deccan, and prime minister, but soon departed south to administer the important province which is still ruled by one of his descendants. He was, perhaps, the only really great and powerful man of the reign. His government of the Deccan, though always hampered by the exactions of the Maráthas, was generous and enlightened, he was a patron of poor scholars, and an author himself, and he improved his dominions by building public works, bridges, canals, and mosques. He died in the plenitude of power in June, 1748, at the age of over a hundred years. The struggle for the throne once over, Muhammad Sháh gave himself up to the self-indulgence which had become the birthright of Moghul Emperors, and left his kingdom to be overrun by the Maráthas, and to be broken up into numerous petty principalities, more or less independent, from which most of the present native states of India trace their origin.

The Emperor was aroused from his lethargy by an overwhelming catastrophe Nádир Sháh, the usurping sovereign of Persia, in response apparently to an invitation from the Persian party in Hindústán, suddenly seized Kandahár and Kábúl in 1737, and, after laying waste the Panjáb, entered Lahore The Moghul army advanced to repel him, but was defeated after an obstinate battle near Karnól Negotiations for peace were already in progress when Muhammad cut them short by surrendering himself in Nádир's camp The two armies fraternized and entered Dehlí together on 19 March, 1738 (Zú-l-Hijjah, 1151)

* See Coins, Nos 954-7, Kháff Khán, ED viii 509

Here a passing brawl led to a tumult and Nádir ordered the streets to be swept with grape-shot. An indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants ensued for nine hours during which 120 000 people are said to have been slaughtered. In May the Persians marched out of Dehlí,* taking with them a Moghul princess and a treaty by which they obtained all territories west of the Indus, and leaving the Moghul empire quaking and tottering after this unprecedented shock.

Ten years later Ahmad Khán the Durráni, founder of the modern Afghan dynasty, attempted to emulate Nádir's example by invading the Panjab and occupying Lahore (1748). He was beaten off, for the time, by the Moghuls but such invasions are a true index to the decay of the empire. Muhammad Sháh died of grief, feeble and passive to the end (April, 1748, 27 Rabi' II. 1161). He is the last of the Moghuls who enjoyed even the semblance of power, and has been called "the seal of the house of Bábar" for after his demise everything went to wreck. †

His son and successor AHMAD Sháh occupied the throne for fourteen years but they were all "labour and sorrow". The history of the reign is made up of the continual jealousies and intrigues and open conflicts of the rival Persian and Turkish factions, who fought in the streets of Dehlí the turbulence of the Játs and of the Rohillas, or Afgháns of Rohilkhand, an added element of anarchy quarrels between Rájput rámás, incursions of the Maráthas, who led by chiefs of the Holkar and

See Nádir's coins, struck at Sháhjahánábád in 1152, Bhakar 1154 and Pesháwar in the Catalogue of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum, by R. S. Poole, 80, 82; and others struck at Lahore 1151 and in Sád (but the reading is doubtful) published by C. J. Rodgers in *Numismatic Chronicle* III II 319-26. See also ED viii 76.
† *Siyá -al Múta'allimín.*

Sindhia lineage—names soon to become famous in the annals of British rule in India—overran Gujarát and Rájputána; and unwelcome visitors from Ahmad Sháh Durráni, who again invaded the Panjáb, and only left it when the Moghuls consented to hold Multán and Lahore as tributary provinces of the Afghán kingdom.* The result of these various disturbing elements was that, while almost all India still professed fealty to the Moghul sovereign and impressed his name upon the local coinage, very little of the original empire really remained under his direct control, except the districts bordering upon the capital “Gujarát was overrun by the Maráthas; Málwah and Rájputána had ceased to pay tribute or to acknowledge an imperial viceroy, the former being annexed to the Deccan, the latter held in sovereignty by its own rájás. The Játs were independent in the country south of Agra, and the Bangash Patháns of Farukhbád were equally so in the central Duáb. Oudh and Alláhábád were practically a kingdom in the hands of Safdar Jang [son of the Nizám], the eastern Súbahs (Bihár, Bengal, and Orissa) were similarly subject to the dynasty of Iláhwírdí, the Panjáb was tributary to the Afghán state of Kandahár; the Maráthas were supreme elsewhere, save where the Nizám kept them at arm's length.”†

At Dehlí itself the power was in the hands of Ghází-ad-dín, a nephew of Safdar Jang, whose youth (he was but sixteen when he was made Amír-al-Umará, or premier noble) was no measure of his audacity and ambition. Dissatisfied with the inefficiency of Ahmad, he deposed and blinded him, then, assuming the office of vazír, he set up a man of fifty-five, the exemplary son of the

* Ample numismatic evidence exists of the presence of the Durránis in the Indus provinces. See C. J. Rodgers in *Soc. of Bengal*, 1885, and M. Longworth Dame in *Num. Chron.* III viii 325-63 (1888).

Journal of the Asiatic Society in Num. Chron. III

† Keene, *op. cit.* 339

scandalous Jahándár with the title of Álamgír II (June, 1754, 11 Sha'bán, 1167)* Whatever respect the new Emperor received in his diminished dominions was due less to his own undeniable amiability and piety than to the wisdom and courage of two men, Najíb-ad-daulah, the Afghán ruler of "the fifty-two Pargáns" or region about Saháranpur, who presently became vazír of the empire and its chief defender against the Maráthas and Shujá'-ad-daulah, who had succeeded his father Safdar Jang as Nawáb of Oudh in October, 1754, and who joined Najíb in his efforts to withstand the domination of the southern invaders. It was not easy however to make even a show of imperial government in those evil times of Moghul history and when Ahmad Durráni again came down from Kandahár and appeared at Dehlí in 1757, Najíb and Ghází showed their discretion in making an ally of a foe who was less to be dreaded than the Maráthas, inasmuch as he went off when he had got the plunder he came for whereas the tribesmen of Holkar and Sindhia showed every disposition to stay. Having sucked Dehlí dry and drained the surrounding country as far as possible, the Durráni departed to Afghánistán in November 1757 taking with him a few Moghul princesses for his family and leaving Najíb as Amír-al-Umara to protect the Emperor against the encroachments of the ambitious and unscrupulous Ghází. The latter accepted the challenge and made war upon Najíb and meanwhile had the harmless old Emperor brutally and treacherously murdered, November 1759 (1173) 'Álamgír II. had sat on his tottering throne for five miserable years.

The vazír Ghází ad-dín then set up a new puppet a grandson of Kám Bakhsh, under the name of *Shah*

Jaháñ II (it should have been III., since Ráfi'-ad-daulah was the second who used the title), and the administration at Déhli was carried on in his name for a few months. The rightful heir, however, was the son of the late Emperor, 'Áli Gaur, infelicitously styled Sháh-Álám ("Lord of the Universe"), and he was at once recognised as emperor by the country at large and by its powerful neighbour, Ahmad the Duriám. This alarming protector was now again in Hindústán, and, after driving away Ghází-ad-dín and his mimic king, he inflicted a memorable and crushing defeat upon the Maráthas in January, 1761, upon the historical field of Pánipat, after which he returned to Afgánistán, leaving Najíb and Shujá[†] to make the best of their new Emperor.

When the news came of his father's murder, Sháh-Álám was in Bihár, bent upon establishing his claim to the viceroyalty of the eastern Súbahs, where he thought he had a better chance of enjoying the pleasures of power than in the distracted capital of his ancestors. He soon found, however, that he was out in his reckoning. Since the battle of Plassey in 1757, Bengal (with Bihár and Orissa) had been under the authority of a Nawáb, under British control. The new Emperor, however, did not at once realize the full meaning of the situation. He invaded Bengal, only to be twice repulsed by the Nawáb and the English (1760-1). Aided by Shujá-ad-daulah, he resumed the attack in 1764, and was utterly routed 23rd October, by Munro at Baksar (Buxar) near the confluence of the Karamnasa and the Ganges †. Next day he came into the British camp, and from that date (if not earlier) the Moghul empire became practically a thing of the past. By firmáns of 12th August, 1765, a treaty

* See Coins Nos. 1086-1092

† ED viii 216 ff

signed at Allahabad on the 16th, and articles of agreement dated three days later, the East India Company was granted the Diwâni or financial administration of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, in consideration of the Emperors being allowed to retain the province of Allahabad and the district of Korah, and being given a yearly subsidy by the Company wherewith to maintain his dignity. In other words the English annexed the three eastern provinces, and Shah Alam, whilst nominally Emperor of India, became really a pensioner of the British Crown. He kept a sorry court for some years at Allahabad, with an English resident to look after him, and then in 1771 returned to Delhi, exchanging, as events proved the protection of the British for the tyranny of the Marathas. He enjoyed, however, a brief interval of prosperity almost of power during the able administration of Mírzâ Najaf, but the gleam of sunshine was followed by darkness. Shah Alam was barbarously blinded by Ghulám Kádir in 1788 and a new puppet, Bídár Bakht ("Of wakeful fortune") son of Ahmad was set up.* Immediately afterwards the Marathas entered into possession avenged the crime, and deposed the usurper, but kept the unfortunate Emperor completely under control. Thus he remained till Lord Lake's victory in 1803 freed him and Hindustán from the southern pestilence.

From the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 onwards the history of India has little to do with the Great Moghul: it is the history of the struggle of many adventurers of various nations for the fragments of a broken empire † and the record of the final triumph of the English. As

* He sat on the abased throne from Shawwal, 1202, to Jumâdi II 1203 (1788). See Coins Nos. 1200-9.

† Mr. Keene's *Fall of the Mughal Empire* (1887) gives a detailed and accurate account of this period.

such it need not be detailed in this place such parts of it as are necessary to the numismatist will be found discussed in § 9, below Here it is only necessary to add that Sháh-Álam died in 1806 (1221), and was succeeded in his position of imperial pensioner of the British Crown by his son, MUHAMMAD AKBAR II., who in turn was followed in 1837 (1253) by his son, BAHÁDUR II., whose participation in the Indian Mutiny led to his banishment in 1857 to Rangoon, where this last of the Moghul Emperors died in 1862

The task of England has been to undo the disastrous work of Aurangzib “It was by the alienation of the native races that the Moghul Empire perished it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and united people that the British rule will endure”* But whilst endeavouring to restore Akbar’s empire by Akbar’s policy of wise conciliation, we have to remember that neither empire nor policy could have existed without the strong dominant ascendancy of Akbar himself, nor can the Empress of India’s domination in her eastern Empire dispense with a strong and absolute British authority, supreme and paramount over all

* Sir William Wilson Hunter, *The Rule of Aurangzeb, XIXth Century*, May, 1887

§ 2 THE CABINET OF MOGHUL COINS

The series of coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindostán in the British Museum has long been celebrated, and the important additions of the last ten years have placed it at the head of all similar collections. The nucleus of this unrivalled cabinet was the rich bequest of William Marsden in 1834. This was notably augmented by the purchase in 1847 and 1850 of coins collected by the *doyen* of Indian numismatists Prinsep, and his worthy disciple Edward Thomas and by the acquisition in 1858 of the valuable Eden cabinet. Within the last decade the coins originally preserved at the India House and Office were transferred to the British Museum (1882) the fine collection of Mr A. Grant was added in 1885 and the splendid Arabic and Persian cabinet of Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham was purchased in 1888 while the Government of India, the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Archaeological Survey of the Panjab have largely contributed towards filling up the gaps in the National series. These are the chief constituents in the collection but a number of officers civilians and travellers in India have continually brought a few rare specimens to the Museum and many names well known to others than numismatists may be recognised among these collectors; such as Professor H. H. Wilson Col. Guthrie Col. Tobin Bush, Major Hay Sir Bartle Frere Mr James Gibbes, Mr James Burgess, Mr Da Cunha &c whilst among the early benefactors of the collection, though in small numbers, may be mentioned Miss Sarah Sophia Banks (1818) the Rev Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode (1709) Mr R. Payne Knight (1824) and his Majesty King

George III, who contributed four specimens. As a considerable interest attaches to many of the collectors whose cabinets have combined to form the series described in the present volume, it has been judged useful to affix their names to their coins, except in cases where there were but one or two specimens presented or purchased. Coins acquired in the ordinary market have as a rule no name attached to them in the Catalogue.

The relative strength of the various component elements of the Moghul series may be summarized as follows. Excluding the East India Company's coinage, the series consists of about 1250 coins. Of these the following collections contributed nearly 1000 —

Marsden	.	173
Cunningham	.	147
India Office	.	132
Alex. Giant		101
Prinsep		65
Eden	.	57
Thomas	.	58
Government of India	.	34
Panjáb Archaeological Survey	.	30
Bengal Asiatic Society	.	28
Hay, Payne Knight, Gibbs, Playfair, Theobald, and Bombay Asiatic Society (from 10 to 20 each)	.	97
Banks, Prof. Wilson, Bank of England Coll., Cracherode, Bush, Stubbs, Pearse, Frere, Yeames, Cuerton, Burnes, Stewart, De Bode, Guthrie, Da Cunha, & George III (under 10 each)		74

About two-thirds of the Moghul coinage, as represented in the British Museum, falls under the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Emperors, Akbar, Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, and

Aurangzib, whose reigns cover rather more than half the interval between the accession of Bâbar in 1525 (A.H. 932) and the death of Shâh Álam in 1806 (1221). The actual numbers of gold, silver, and copper coins of these four Emperors are as follows —

	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	Total
Akbar	75	168	39	282
Jahângîr	88	161	1	245
Shâh-Jahân	50	123	—	173
Aurangzib	24	125	—	149
Total	232	577	40	849

In this table, the very large proportion of gold to silver (more than one-half in the reign of Jahângîr, and $\frac{1}{4}$ on the whole number) and the extraordinary scarcity of copper will be observed. The latter subject will call for discussion later (§ 8).

The coins of the two Emperors preceding Akbar, Bâbar and Humâyûn which are attributable to their Indian government, are very few and partake of the character of the currency of Transoxiana, the province whence Bâbar advanced to rule in India. Some Transoxian issues of Bâbar are described in the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, Vol. viii p. 163 and *Additions* part ii p. 163 and in the *Catalogue of Persian Coins*, pp. xxv and 210. The Kashmir issues of Humâyûn and Akbar are noticed in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins Muhammadan States*, p. 80.

Of the seventeen Emperors and pretenders who struck coins between the death of Aurangzib and the accession of Shâh Álam only Muhammad Shâh appears to have issued a large currency (*N* 20 *R* 63 = 83). Farrukh siyar is represented by 47 coins and the others by numbers ranging from 1 to 29. Shâh Álam's coinage, numerous as it is as will be explained farther on (§ 9), cannot be regarded as his personal coinage in the same sense as that of Akbar.

§ 3 MINT CITIES

THE range of mints embraced in the rich series of coins from Akbar to Aurangzib furnishes a faithful chart of the growth and extent of the Moghul Empire. In the following list the later Emperors are included, though they add little to the data. Bábár and Humáyún's mints are represented only by Lahore in the British Museum collection.

AKBAR 963—1014 (1556—1605)	Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Nárnól, Gwálior, Sáiangpúr, Jaunpúr, Sírhind, Udaipúr, Fathpúr, Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Urdú, Asír, Sítápúr, Dógam, Malpúr, Bairátah
JAHÁNGÍR 1014—37 (1605—27)	Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Ájmír, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár
Dáwar Bakhsh. Lahore 1037 (1627-8)	Agiah and Akbarábád, Lahore, Dehlí and Sháhjahánábád, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár, Júnahgarh, Daulatábád, Bhakar.
SHÁH-JAHÁN 1037—68 (1628—58)	Agiah and Akbarábád, Lahore, Dehlí and Sháhjahánábád, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár, Júnahgarh, Daulatábád, Bhakar.

Sháh Shujá' Akbarábád [i.e. Agra] 1068—70
 (1656—60)

Murad Bakhsh. Ahmadábád, Cambay, Súrat.
 1068
 (1658)

AURANGZIB. Akbarábád [Agra], Lahore, Sháhjahanábád [Dehlí] Burhánpúr Patnah, Surat, Tattah, Kábul, Ajmér, Multán, Nárnál, Júnahgarh, Cambay, Etawah, Khujistah bonyád, and Aurangábád, Golkondah Masulipatan, Ahmadnagar, Bíjápúr, Chínápatan [Madras] Nasratábád Baraflí Lucknow, 'Álamgírpúr Zafarpúr, Zafarábád.

A'zam Ahmadábád Burhánpúr Khujistah
 1118 19 bonyád [Aurangábád]
 (1707)

Kám Bakhsh Bíjápúr Haiderábád.
 1119 20
 (1708)

BAHÁDUR. Akbarábád [Agra] Lahore, Sháh jahanábád [Dehlí] Burhánpúr Azimábád [Patnah] Súrat, Ajmér Pesháwar Khujistah bonyád [Aurangábád] Sholápur Ujjain.

JAHÁNDÁR. Akbarábád [Agra], Sháhjahanábád [Dehlí] Súrat, Khujistah bonyád [Aurangábád]
 1124
 (1712)

FARBUKH-SIYAR 1124—31 (1713—19)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr, Patnah and Azímábád, Súrat, Multán, Gwálior, Etáwah, Bíjápúr, Chínápatan [Madras], Barailí, Arkát, Katak, A'zamnagar, Imtiyázgarh, Gútí, Gangpúr, Murshídábád
RAFF'-AD-DARAJÁT 1131 (1719)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahanábád [Dehlí], Patnah, Mu'az-zamábád
RAFF'-AD-DAULAH 1131 (1719)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshídábád
<i>Níku-siyar</i> 1131 (1719)	Súrat.
<i>Ibí áhím</i> 1132 (1720)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]
MUHAMMAD 1131—61 (1719—48)	Akbarábád [Agıah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súiat, Tattah, Akbarnagar-Oudh, Kashmír, Etáwah, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshídábád, Kúlá, Ajáyúr, Islámábád [Chittagong], Benáres, Sháhábád, Siwái-Jaipúr, Imtiyázgarh, Faruukhábád

AHMAD	Akbarábád [Agrah], Shábjahánábád [Dehlí] 'Aximábád [Patnah] Murshidábád Benáres, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Marádábád.
ĀLAMGIR II	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore Shábjahánábád [Dehlí] Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád Imtiazgarh, Indrapur [Indore]
<i>Sháh Jahán III</i>	Shahjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Iudrapúr [Indore] Islámábád [Chittagong]
SHAH ĀLAM	Akbarábád [Agrah] Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí] Ahmadábád 'Aximábád [Patnah] Súrat Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Eláwah Benáres, Bahádurpatan Dilshádábád, Jahángirnagar [Dhákká] Srínagar Lucknow Najsbád.
<i>Bídár Bahkt.</i> 1202-3 (1788)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád
MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1221—53 (1806—37)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]
BAHÁDUR II. 1253—75 (1837—57)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]

A glance at the accompanying map of India will immediately show the wide range of territory embraced

by these mint-cities. In Akbar's time they spread from Kábul and Táttah on the west to Patnáh on the east, and from Lahore in the north to Udaipúr in Rájputána, and Asírgarh in Khandésh. In the reign of Aurangzib we find a large addition of Deccan mints, due to this Emperor's wars in the south. Under the pretender Kám Baksh, Haidarábád occurs for the first time, Árikát and Gútí appear under Farrukh-siyar, as well as the new fiscal capital of Bengal, Mu-shidábád, afterwards familiar on the coins of the East India Company.

The first appearance of many of these mints possesses an historical importance. The occurrence of the mint Ahmadábád on a gold mohr of 980 evidently marks the conquest of Gujaráti, of which this city was the capital, in 980 (1572). Still more notable is the mohr no 63 صوب محمدآباد عرف ادیپور معمتوحہ "Struck at Muhammadábád commonly called Udaipúr, conquered," with the date 984, which corresponds to the reduction of that frequently insubgent Rájput city by Akbar in 1577. The first rupee of Burhánpúr (no 197), issued in the month Dai of 38 Iláhí (1593), records the invasion of the provinces of Khandésh and Beráu in 1001. The mohr of Asír (no 166), again, with the curious device of a falcon, and the Iláhí year 45, clearly commemorates Akbar's later conquest of the fortress of Asígarh, the strong place of Khandésh, and the discovery of immense treasure there, in the summer of 1600. Akbar's new palace of Fathpúr, or "Victory-town," which he founded at Síkií, 27 miles south-west of Agrah in 976-9 (1569-71), is represented in his coinage only from 986 to 989, and thenceforth disappears from the series. Mr Rodgers, however, has described * a Zodiacial mohr (Capricornus) of Jahángír's, bearing this mint and the 14th year of his reign, and 1028 A.H. The mint Urdu,

* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, lvi 26

or Urdú Zafar Karín ('Camp linked to Victory'), is supposed to indicate the striking of coins during Akbar's victorious progresses, in the north probably, on his way to his summer resort in the happy valley of Kashmir. It is possible, however that the name Urdú Zafar-Karín may possess some mystical import. All the coins bearing this mint, if such it be, present, in the place of the usual ciphers indicating the date the single word $\text{اف} 1000$. This is the only instance in the whole series (except اف in recording the first regnal year) of the use of an Arabic numeral in the place of ciphers, and it has a certain significance in view of the following circumstances recorded by the historian Badáóní. As early as 990 Akbar had convinced himself that the Muhammadan religion was destined to last exactly 1000 years from the Hijrah and no more. It was believed that the second advent would be inaugurated by the coming of the Mahdi, and Akbar appears to have encouraged the expectation. He ordered the "Era of the Thousand" to be engraved on the coins and commanded a Shí'a'i divine to write a *Tarikh-i Ahs* or "History of the Millennium" (A.H. 11000) and confided the completion of it to Badáóní himself. The work appeared in the year 1000 A.H. (1592) and in the same year Akbar called in all the old coins of his predecessors and melted them down.* There may be some connexion between this 'Era of a Thousand' and the year $\text{اف} 1000$ on the coins and it may not be unreasonable to suggest that these millennium pieces with the word اف are the product of the melting down of older issues recorded to have taken place in the year 1000 of the Hijrah. If this be a correct surmise the name Urdu Zafar Karín may bear some such significance in the mystical phraseology of the Shí'a'h as 'Camp of the approaching triumph of the Faith'.

Abu-l-Fazl's account of Akbar's mints in the *Aín-i-Akbarí* is very imperfect. He states that at the beginning of the reign gold was struck in many parts of the empire, but at the time he wrote, only at four places, the seat of government [Fathpúr], Bengál [*i.e.* Dhákká], Ahmadábád, and Kábul. Silver was also coined there, and likewise at ten other towns — Iláhábás, Agrah, Ujjain, Súrat, Dehlí, Patnah, Kashmír, Lahore, Multán, and Tándah. Copper, however, he says, proceeded from twenty mints — Ajmír, Oudh, Atak, Alwar, Badáón, Benáres, Bhakar, Bahrah, Patnah, Jaunpúr, Jalandár, Hardwár, Hisár Fírozah, Kálpi, Gwálior, Góiakhpúr, Kalánwar, Lucknow, Mandú, Nágór, Sirhind, Siálkót, Sironj, Saháriapúr, Sárangpúr, Sambal, Kanauj, Rantambhór.* A comparison with the coins will at once show the inaccuracy of these statements

Few of Akbar's mints present difficulties in identification. The mohr no 31 is ascribed to Sárangpúr, but it must be admitted that there is no trace of the ۹ in the mint, which reads merely سارانپور. It may be urged, however, that as this city, the capital of Málwah, was annexed by Akbar in 969, according to the *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*, the appearance of a solitary gold piece with its name in 972 (the date of this coin) was in character with Akbar's proceedings at Udaipúr and Asígarh. All three are in the nature of commemorative medals, and we do not meet with these mints again in the series. The name سلور on no 177 has been read شاور Pesháwar, but with little confidence, Mr Rodgers,† however, suggests سیتاپور Sítápúr, and the diacritical points favour his interpretation. Mr Rodges and Mr Oliver‡ have read the mint دوکام as Dóganw

* See § 8 below

† *Journ As Soc. Bengal*, lvi 97

‡ *Ibid* lv

but, while it is most probably the same name, there can be no question that the last letter on the copper coins nos. 263, 271 is not *و*. Several places called Deogaon are mentioned in Abu'l Fazl's list of Todar Mal's rent-roll. Málpur in Gujerat, and Bairátah, which Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham supposes to be Varráta, in Rájputana, noted for copper mines are among the rarer mints which occur only among Akbar's copper currency. The mint Tattah has frequently been confused with Patnah the distinction is explained in a footnote to p. 37.

Among Jahángír's mints we find evidence of this Emperor's well known predilection for the cool valleys of Kashmír and Afghánistán as refuges from the summer heats of the Indian plains. Kashmír Kandahár, and Kábul occur frequently upon his coins and at first sight one is tempted to identify Jahángírnagar with Jahán gírpúr a familiar hunting ground of the Emperor on the way from Lahore to Kashmír especially as it first occurs at a time when he was frequently in that neighbourhood but a comparison of the style of the engraving on the coins of this mint with that of the contemporary coins of Patnah another mint of the Eastern Súbahs leaves little doubt that Prof. Dowson* is right in identifying Jahán gírnagar with Dhákká (originally Bengálah)†. Jahángír not only celebrated his own name in the christening of the city of Jahángírnagar he also named Akbarnagar (Rájmahall) after his father. So Sháh-Jahán called the new suburb he added to Dehlí in 1648 (1058) Sháh jahánábád and renamed Agrah Akbarábád. In later times we meet with other eponymous mints, as Murádábád (so named after Murád Bakhsh) Anrang abád and Iamgírpúr (after Aurangzéb Iamgír).

A'zamnagar (after A'zam), Mu'azzamábád (after Mu'azzam, Bihídur's original name), Farúkhábád (after Farúkh-siyar), and 'Azímábád (Patnah, after 'Azím-ash-Shán) In like manner Murshidábád (formerly Makhsúsábád) records the name of Mír Ja'far Khán, the Diwán or revenue officer and afterwards Nawáb Názim or military governor of Bengal (1701-1725), who received the title of Muishid Kuh Khán, while Najíbábád was the capital of the famous Rohila chief Najíb-ad-danlah, of the time of Sháh-'Álam In still more recent days we meet with such combinations as Abbottábád Some of these new names for old cities are difficult to identify : e.g. 'Álamgínpúr and Zafarpúr, in the time of Aurangzíb, Mu'azzamábád in that of Rafí'-ad-daraját, and Bahádurpatan in that of Sháh-'Álam. If we are permitted to regard such terms as -púr, -nagar, -gah, -patan, and -ábád, as interchangeable (which is doubtful), 'Álamgínpúr may stand for 'Álamgírnagar in Bengal, Zafarpúr for Zafaiábád, in the province of Alláhábád (N.W P.), or for Zafainagar near Burhánpúr, and Bahádurpatan for Bahádurgarh, which is frequently mentioned in the wars of the time of Sháh-'Álam Mu'azzamábád, however, cannot be explained by any such hypothesis ; and Nasratábád, in Aurangzíb's reign, may represent any newly conquered city, or may be the modern Násirábád. Dilshádábád, again, "City of heart's content," is a species of pet-name.

Among Sháh-Jahán's mints is one which, even when compared with several other specimens of the time of Aurangzíb, is difficult to decipher, in consequence of the bad preservation of the marginal inscriptions. There can be no doubt, however, that it must be read حـوـه Júnah, and sometimes more completely [ه] حـوـه شـرـكـه Júnáh-garh, (compare Asír and Asírgarh). The extremely rude fabric of all the examples of this mint would be explained

by the remote situation of Júnágarh, a fortress in Káthiawár, renowned for its formidable strength, but taken by Akbar after three months' siege in 999 (early in 1591) and annexed to the empire.* It is true that Júnágarh is generally spelt with an alif (جوناگرہ, 'Old Fort') but it may nevertheless have been originally derived from the name Júnah, جونہ, which belonged to Muhammad ibn Taghlak and afterwards have been corrupted to suit the meaning of "Old Fort." Júnágarh was an important stronghold, the chief place in the district of Súrat in Káthiawár (not to be confounded with the greater Súrat further to the south-east). Sir Thomas Roe† refers to it as the capital of 'Soret,' and Mandelao mentions it under the name of "Jangar" as the chief city of that district. It is still a separate native state and has had a Nawáb of its own for the last century and a half. Akbar found here and at the greater Súrat (which he took in 980) some guns and mortars abandoned by the Ottoman Sultan Suláimán the Great, after his fruitless attack on Diu in 1538. In Sháh-Jahán's reign may be noted an indication of the southward expansion of the empire in the occurrence of the mint Daulatábád (the ancient Deogir) on coins of 1039 &c., the date of this Emperor's first campaign in the Deccan.

From the reign of Sháh-Jahán onwards a source of confusion is found in the similarity between the names Alláhbád (properly Iláhbád, originally Iláhbás) and Akbarábád (written on the coins اکبر آباد and ایلہ آباد) which differ merely in the absence or presence of the small • after the ا which stands for J in اباد and J in اکبر آباد. It is commonly stated that the name of this city founded by Akbar in 1572, and called by him Iláhbás,

Tatárl-i Allári, ED. v 401 408

† Journal Pinkerton viii. 64.

was changed to Iláhábúd by Sháh-Jahán. The latter form, however, as well as Iláhábás, occurs on coins of Akbar himself.

The rival princes Shujá' and Murád Bakhsh divided the empire, before the triumph of Aurangzíb. Shujá's advance from Bengal is marked by his issuing coins at Akbarábád (Agra), while Murád struck at the old and future capitals of Gujarát, Ahmadábád and Súrat, and also at Cambay. It should be noticed that in this, the earliest, occurrence of the mint Cambay, the name is spelt correctly ڪبٰيٰت Khanbáyat or Khaubáut (pronounced Khambáit). It is stated in the *Túzah-i Jahángírí* or "Memoirs of Jahángír" that Khambáut is derived from Khamb, a pillar, whence Khambáwatí and Khambáit.[†] On later coins the name is spelt ڪنٰيٰت, without the *h*.

Aurangzíb's coinage exhibits several mints unused by his predecessors, chiefly situated in the Deccan, where, as has been seen, he waged continual war. The chief mint is Aurangábád (also called on coins and in Kháfí Khan's history, Khujistah-bunyád, or "Auspicious Structure,") named after himself, and henceforward the capital of the Moghul power in the Deccan,—a dignity previously enjoyed by Burhánpúr. Other Deccan mints now appearing for the first time are Golkondah,[†] Ahmadnagar, Bíjápúr, Chínápatan (the old name for Madras), and Masulipatan (Machhlipatan). In Hindústán we find

* ED vi 354 It should be added that no coins are known corresponding to the "gold and silver tankas" described in the *Memoirs* as having been struck at Cambay in A H 1027, regnal year 12, "ten and twenty times heavier than the current gold mohr and rupee," and with the remarkable legend (on the silver), "After the conquest of the Deccan he came from Mándú to Gujarát" Jahángír claims them as "an invention of my own," and calls them "Jahangír tankas," adding that all previous tankas were of copper

[†] The coin No 726 is erroneously printed Calcutta it should of course be Golkondah

as new mints Lucknow Baraili, Zafarábád, and the unidentified names already referred to —Zafarpúr 'Álam gírpúr, and Nasratábád

Of the later Emperors and aspirants to the throne, Ázam and Kám Bakhsh struck coins only in the Dekhan, the latter adding Haidarábád to the list of Moghul mints, Bahádur struck at Sholápur in the Deccan (ceded to Aurangzib in 1668 by 'Alí 'Ádil Sháh of Bíjápur), and Ujjain in Málwah and re-named Patnáh 'Azímábád, after his son 'Azím-ásh Shán. In Farrukh siyár's currency Arkát, Á'zamnagar and Murshidábád appear for the first time, and a diminutive gold coinage, resembling that of southern India forms a new feature it issued from Imtiyásgarh ("Distinction Fort," Aurangzib's new name for Adoni which I at first read Imtiyás Karrah) Gútí, Gangpúr (in Chutia Nágpúr) and another mint which is illegible A similar issue also from Imtiyásgarh, occurs in the coinage of Muhammad Sháh and of Álamgír II Two new mints appear with the name of Raffi ad daraját Mu'azzamábád (unidentified) and Kúrá, which is probably not the Kúrá near Sironj but the city spelt variously كورا and كوره, in the Duáb and generally written Korah in the maps. Muhammad Sháh repeats the rare mints Kúrá and Imtiyásgarh, and adds Benáres, Akbarnagar Oudh, Farrukhábád, Siwáli-Jaipúr (founded in his day by Siwáli-Jai Singh), Islámábád (the new name given to Chátgáon, or Chittagong on its conquest in 1076), Sháhábád (an ancient city in the province of Oudh, with the addition on the coin of the word شہاب) and Ajkýúr اجکور thus pointed possibly Ajkýapúr, the old name of Bakror* Murádábád, though by no means a new creation, first appears in this series on a coin of Ahmad Sháh and Indrapúr (the old name of Indore) on the issues of 'Álamgír II In Sháh Álam's

* Cunningham, Arch. Survey 1.13.

time the new mints of Bahádur-patan and Najíbábád (already referred to), Srínagar and Dilshádábád, appear for the first time

Several of the principal mints are generally, but not invariably, provided with honorific prefixes. Thus Lahore is styled *Dári-as-Saltanah*, "Seat of Empire," Dehlí, *Dár-al-Khiláfah*, "Seat of the Caliphate," Bijápúr, *Dár-az-Zafar*, "Seat of Victory;" Ajmír, *Dár-al-Khain*, "Seat of Weal," Kábul, *Dár-al-Mulk*, "Seat of Royalty," Agra, *Mustakarr-al-Khiláfah* "Resting place of the Khalífate," Multán, *Dár-al-Amán*, "Seat of Safety." A list of these is given in Index II a. Mr Rodgers* mentions *Bandar-al-Mubárak*, "the Blessed Port," as a prefix of Súrat (so termed because it was the Báb-al-hájj, or starting point of the Indian pilgrimage to Mekka), and *Baldat-al-Fákhirah*, "the Resplendent Town," as a prefix of Burhánpúr. neither of these occurs in the British Museum collection.

Abu-l-Fazl's *Aín-i Akbarí* contains some sections on Akbar's mints and their management, and the simple processes of assaying and coining, and the late Mr. Blochmann's translation reproduces some native drawings of the various operations in use in Akbar's time. The chief officer of the mint was the *dáróghah*,† under whom were the *sárrafí* or *sárráf* (assayer), the foreman, clerk, bullion-buyer, treasurer, weigher, melter, and plate-maker or flan-cutter (*zarráb*), and *síkkachí* or puncher. The best engraver of dies was 'Alí Ahmad, of Dehlí.‡

* *Proceedings As Soc Bengal*, Jan 1883

† Or *'darughah*, in Mongol , lieutenant or governor. The word occurs on coins of the Ilkháns of Persia see my *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, vol vi p lxvi &c Sir William Hedges, in 1682-4, speaks of the "droga" of the mint (*Diary*, ed Yule, i 129, Hakluyt Society)

‡ *Aín*, transl H Blochmann, i 18-22 (1873)

According to Lieut. Moor,* who wrote in 1794, the method of coining in Bombay was extremely primitive, and doubtless had remained unchanged for centuries ' the metal is brought to the mint in bars the size of the little finger, where are a number of persons seated on the ground provided with scales and weights, a hammer, and an instrument between a chisel and a punch before each man's birth is fixed a stone by way of anvil. The bars are cut into pieces, by guess and if, on weighing any deficiency is found a little particle is punched into the intended rupee if too heavy a piece is cut off and so on until the exact quantity remains. These pieces are then taken to a second person whose whole apparatus consists of a hammer and a stone anvil and he batters them into something of a round shape about seven eighths of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick when they are ready for the impression. The die is composed of two pieces, one inserted firmly into the ground, the other about eight inches long is held in the right hand of the operator who squatting on his heels

fills his left hand with the intended coins, which he with inconceivable quickness slips upon the fixed die with his thumb and middle finger with his fore finger as dexterously removing them when his assistant, a second man with a maul has given it the impression which he does as rapidly as he can raise and strike with the maul on the die held in the right hand of the coiner. The rupee is then sent to the Treasury ready for currency as no milling or any farther process is considered necessary '

* *Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, etc.*
439 500

§ 4 ERAS, REGNAL YEARS, AND PERSIAN MONTHS.

THE era exclusively employed by all the Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Akbar, is the Muhammadan Hijrah. Akbar also made use of this reckoning up to the 28th (solar) year of his reign, beginning 11 March, o.s., 1583, A.H. 991,[†] when he instituted his *Iláhí* or "divine" epoch, composed of solar years, and dating from the vernal equinox of the first year of his reign (1556). The British Museum possesses one rupee of the 28th year of this epoch, and from this time to the end of the reign the *Iláhí* years were employed to the almost total exclusion † of the Muhammadan reckoning. Together with the use of the *Iláhí* epoch, the custom of recording the month of issue was introduced upon the currency. The months thus employed were those of the ancient Persian Kalendar, consisting of twelve solar months Farwardín, Ardibihist, Khúrdád, Tír, Mardád, Shahriwar, Míhr, Abán, Azur, Dáí, Bahman and Isfandármíz.

The following table of Akbar's *Iláhí* years, from the 28th, when the new reckoning was introduced, will be found useful. It is taken from Sir Henry Elliot's table in the *History of India as told by its own Historians*, vol iv, p 246.

* Abu-l-Fazl, in the *Aín*, places the date of inauguration of the *Iláhí* era at A.H. 992. The discrepancy between this statement and the positive evidence of the rupee no 177, which bears the regnal year 28, beginning 28 Safar, or March 10, 991, may be reconciled by supposing the change of reckoning to have taken place near the end of the solar year, which would bring it into the new Hijrah year 992, and A.D. 1584.

† See, however, pp 20, 30-1, and 47

AKBAR'S ILĀHI YEARS

from the 28th to the 50th

WITH THE CORRESPONDING HIJRAH AND CHRISTIAN YEARS

ILĀHI	A.H.	A.D.
28 began	991 (28 Safar)	1583 (11 March,*o.s.)
29 ,	992 (8 Rabī' I)	1584
30 ,	993 (19 ,)	1585
31 ,	994 (29 ,)	1586
32 ,	995 (11 , II)	1587
33 ,	996 (22 ,)	1588
34 ,	997 (4 Jumādā I)	1589
35 ,	998 (14 ,)	1590
36 ,	999 (24 ,)	1591
37 ,	1000 (5 , II)	1592
38 ,	1001 (17 ,)	1593
39 ,	1002 (28 ,)	1594
40 ,	1003 (9 Rajab)	1595
41 ,	1004 (20 ,)	1596
42 ,	1005 (2 Shábán)	1597
43 ,	1006 (13 ,)	1598
44 ,	1007 (28 ,)	1599
45 ,	1008 (4 Ramazán)	1600
46 ,	1009 (15 ,)	1601
47 ,	1010 (26 ,)	1602
48 ,	1011 (6 Shawwāl)	1603
49 ,	1012 (17 ,)	1604
50 ,	1013 (28 ,)	1605

* Beginning of course at sunset on the 10th as the Muhammadan day begins at night.

When Jahángír succeeded his father, he abolished the Iláhí era, and reverted to that of the Hijrah, even specifying the word *Hijrí* هجری on some coins. But, whilst reverting to the *lunar* reckoning for the years counted from the Hijrah, or ordinary "date" of his coins, he still employed the *solar* year and Persian months in stating the year of his reign on the coinage, though without any pretence of establishing a new epoch, but simply as our own Acts of Parliament are dated by the Queen's regnal years. This singular juxtaposition of lunar and solar years on the currency has not, I believe, been noticed by numismatists; but the use of the Persian names of months would by itself suggest the employment of a solar reckoning, and the statement of Kháfi Khán the historian and the evidence of the coins themselves place the matter beyond a doubt. It will be found that as the lunar years are about ten days shorter than solar, and therefore advance more rapidly, so on the coins the Hijrah years overtake and finally overlap the regnal years. Thus the regnal year 22 appears on the coins in conjunction with the Hijrah years 1036 and 1037, *i.e.* it began in 1036 and ended in 1037, whereas, had the regnal reckoning been *lunar*, 1036-7 would have corresponded to parts of the regnal year 23 (beginning Ramazán 1036). Besides retaining Akbar's solar reckoning for regnal years, Jahángír preserved the special term *Iláhí* in connexion with the regnal year, using it in the same manner as *julús*—a term which he also occasionally employed. Thus he inscribed his coins with صرب اکره و ماه مهر الہی, and also with حلوس و سو. The custom of recording the *julús* or regnal year was preserved by all succeeding Emperors and pretenders, but the solar years and Persian months were banished from the coinage and the exchequer by Aurangzíb, who was, as has been seen,

a zealous Muhammadan and thenceforward the lunar reckoning was strictly adhered to together with the Arabian months, though these are never named on the coins. It should be observed that discrepancies between the Hijrah year and the regnal year are not infrequent. Sometimes this is due to the employment of an old die sometimes it is caused by the carelessness of the mint-masters. The use of the solar reckoning for the regnal years, and the lunar for the Hijrah date, during Jahangir's and Shah Jahān's reigns when the two were constantly shifting their relative positions may reasonably have caused some confusion. The Hijrah and regnal dates are always expressed in figures, not words, except the first year of the reign, which is usually written *سال*, and the year 1000, *الف*;* and excepting also the Hijrah years on Akbar's copper coins which are expressed in Persian numerals (*نحوه و میاد و هفت* &c.)

* On a probable mystical interpretation of this numeral, in connexion with the anticipated end of the world at the thousandth year of the Hijrah, see above, II.

§ 5 INSCRIPTIONS, TITLES, WEIGHT, &c

THE earliest coins of the Moghul Emperors naturally followed the design and style, and adopted the broad thin shape, of the coins of the Transoxine Timuris from whom Bâbar sprang. He and his son Humâyûn placed the *Kalmah*, or profession of faith in God and his Prophet in the obverse area, and surrounded it with a marginal inscription containing the names and virtues of the first Four Khalifs. On the reverse were arranged, partly in the margin, partly in the area, the name, surname (*lakab*), and titles of the Emperor, which began with the usual Transoxine style of السُّلْطَانُ الْأَعْظَمُ الْخَاقَانُ، "the mightiest Sultán, the honourable Khakán," المَكْرُمُ, "the most generous," Zâlîr-ad-dîn Muhammad Bâbar, or Abu-l-Muzaffar Muhammad Humâyûn, and ended with the most general of all Moghul titles, *Pâdishâh Ghâzî*, "Victorious King," together with the benedictory formula، حَلَّ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى مَلَكَهُ وَسُلْطَانَهُ، or part of it، سِيدُ السُّلَطَانِينَ، "Lord of Sultáns," into his title; and on another he used, once only, the Koranic verse يَرْزُقُ اللَّهُ مَن يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ، "God rewards whom He wills without reckoning" (Kor. ii 208).

Akbar for a short time followed the example of his predecessors and adopted the Transoxine style of coin, and the same elaborate titles; but already, by the influence of Todar Mal, Arabic was being superseded by Persian in the imperial bureaux and among the engravers of seals and coins,* and by this time Akbar had

* Some of the early Moghul coins evince an imperfect acquaintance with Arabic as in the frequent confusion of ابی, ای, ای, and ابا, and the slip بھای ای پکر, for بھای ابا پکر, which, however, should be بھائی ابا پکر. The change from Arabic to Persian in the coin inscriptions has necessitated a corresponding change in orthography e.g. the final i is no longer to be dotted.

realized the wisdom of conforming to the traditional preference of his Indian subjects for thick dumpy coins, instead of the broad thin pieces of the Khalifs and their successors. Accordingly, we see him abandoning the Transoxian forms, first the *Khâkân* disappeared, then the *Sultân*, and finally there remained only the title *Padshah Ghâsi* which continued in vogue to the end of the Moghul empire. The *Kalimah* and Khalifs names, however, still retained their place in the obverse area and margin, and the benediction, دل رضی اللہ علیہ or دل اللہ علیہ was sometimes appended. At the same time he adopted the thicker form which continued henceforward to be characteristic of the Moghul currency. The coins of Akbar and of his successors, Jahângîr and Shâh Jahân are splendid specimens of the moneyer's art. They may be compared advantageously in respect of execution and uniformity of standard with any contemporary European money and far excel any other Oriental coinage. The inscriptions are boldly yet gracefully drawn in the *rohâni* (and sometimes the *ta'lîk*) character and the borders and other ornaments are simple and artistic. The engraving was entrusted to men of reputation in their art, and the difference in their styles may be detected in the issues of the various mints, where a traditional character of writing evidently prevailed. It is easy to distinguish the issues of Kashmir from those of Lahore at a glance, and similarly those of Lahore from the coinage of Patna or from that of Burhânpûr &c. The differences may be clearly traced in the Plates.

Akbar was troubled with a perpetual restless yearning after innovation, in small matters as well as great and among the useless changes he devised (besides many exceedingly valuable reforms) was an alteration of the shape of the money. Coins had hitherto been usually round which was a sufficient reason for their being now

made square. Round coins were obviously the more convenient, but the square shape had the merits of eccentricity and originality, though unfortunately the form was not absolutely novel, seeing that it had already been employed by the kings of Kashmír and Málwah. Akbar first tried the experiment of an oblong coin with scolloped ends (see nos 50, 51, and compare the lozenge-shaped coin, no 168), known as *mihábi*, because it resembled the arch of a prayer-niche, but in 986 he began to strike square coins in gold at Fathpúr, his new capital, and in silver at Fathpúr, Lahore, and other mints. The square-shape was not long retained for his gold currency, but in silver it lasted, together with the round, until the end of the reign. After Akbar square coins were seldom used; but Jahángír struck a few, and there are four square mohrs of Sháh-Jahán in the British Museum. On Akbar's square coins the long tail of the ك, &c., in the names or epithets of the Four Khalífs, is turned to account to form a sort of border between the margin and the area, which contains the *Kalimah*, at the same time the reverse margin is abolished, and the simple *Pádisháh Ghází* takes the place of the longer titles of the earlier coins.

Akbar's *Iláhí* coinage, begun in A.H. 992, is both round and square in silver (generally square up to the 40th year of the reign, 1003), but only round in gold. The inscriptions indicate the religious changes of the time. The Muhammadan profession of faith and the Four Khalífs and their virtues have vanished, and in their place appears the new Iláhí formula, ﴿اَكْرَمْ حَلَّ حَلَّ﴾, “God is most great: glorified be his glory.” This formula either occupies the whole of the obverse, leaving the reverse for the Persian month and Iláhí year; or ﴿اَكْرَمْ اللهُ﴾ appears on the obverse, and ﴿حَلَّ حَلَّ﴾ and the Iláhí year on the reverse. The Emperor's name does

not appear upon the Iláhí currency but it has been pointed out that *اکبر اکبر* not only means "God is most great," but also may be interpreted "Akbar is God" and the suggestion has been made that the Emperor played upon the double meaning. If he did so, the levity was wholly out of keeping with his character and conduct in all other respects. This coinage endured till the end of the reign, but was never imitated by Akbar's successors *

With Jahangír's coinage (after the rupees, nos. 288-9, which appear to have been struck during his governor ship of Gujerát, and on which he is styled *Salím Sháh Sultan* and *Málík al Mulk*) a new phase in inscriptions begins. The Iláhí formula is abandoned and the Muhammadan *Kalimah* rarely appears † and their place is filled by a doggrel Persian rhyme which is dignified by the name of *distich* or couplet (in Arabic *bait*). The use of *Persian distiches* was begun on a coin of the time of Akbar ‡ but Jahangír employed them on the majority of his coins, and the Court poets were busily engaged in manipulating suitable verses. A list of these jingles is given in Index VI. Their meaning is generally nothing more than a euphuistic mode of expressing the fact that the Emperor caused the coin to be struck the radiance of the sun and the gold or the

* A curious little group of coins is described on pp. 47-48 under the heading Gujerát Fabric. They have all the appearance of the later Kachh coins and some present the name of Akbar with the date 1315—in this respect also agreeing with the Gujerát habit of imitating old coins and inserting modern dates. See Catalogue of Indian Coins: Muhammadan States ix.

† In the British Museum Collection it occurs only on a single mohr and ten rupees of the first two or three years of the reign.

‡ See the three specimens, Nos. 234-251a *345. Mr. Hodgers, who describes dated specimens of this piece (Iláhí 44-45) remarks that it is said to have been issued by Prince Salím (Jahangír) when in rebellion against his father Akbar; but does not cite his authority for the statement (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, lvii, 1888).

moon and the silver, supplying felicitous references to the glory of his Majesty's epoch. The florid inflation of the distichs, however, finds no counterpart in the enumeration of the Emperor's titles. *Pádísháh Ghází* is all he styles himself, and often plain *Sháh* suffices. When he joins his queen's name on the coins, she is described as *Núr-Jahán Pádísháh Bégam*.

Indeed the *titles* assumed by the Moghul Emperors from Jahángír onwards are singularly devoid of oriental bombast. They seldom used their proper name (as Salím, Khurram),* but employed the name assumed on (or before) coming to the throne, as Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, together with the orthodox name Muhammad. To this they added their lakab or surname, as Núr-ad-dín, Shiháb-ad-dín, and sometimes a patronymic, as Abu-l-Muzaffar, Abu-l-Fath. Finally came the sovereign title, *Pádísháh Ghází*, used by all the Emperors, except Farrukh-siyar, who preferred to style himself پادشاه بحر و سر, "Monarch of sea and land," and Raff'-ad-daraját, who claimed to be شہنشاہ بحر و سر, "Sháh of Sháhs of sea and land." Sháh-Jahán added a horoscopic title, *Sáhib Kuán Sáni*, "Second Lord of [auspicious] Conjunction"—his ancestor Tímúr being the first, and the same style was adopted by Shujá' and Muhammad Murád Bakhsh, who had the patronymic Abu-l-Muzaffar, and the unique lakab *Muzawwaj-ad-dín*, "Wedded to the Faith," (?) assumed the title of سکندر ثانی, "The Second Alexander." Aurangzíb was given to ostentatious humility, and beyond his throne-name 'Álamgír,

* Sháh-Jahán's first Lahore rupee is an exception to this rule: here he is styled Abu-l-Muzaffar Násir-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh-Jahán Khurram, though afterwards his lakab is always Shihab-ad-dín, and his proper name, Khurram, never recurs. This coin may have been struck on the occasion of his first proclamation as Emperor, which took place at Lahore, 2 Jumádá I, 1037, and the style may have been altered when he ascended the throne at Agra a fortnight later.

generally called himself plain *Shah*, rarely *Pádusháh* or *Padisháh Gháfi*, and only twice or thrice engraved his lakab, &c. in the form *Mahayyí-ad-dín Muhammad Bahádur*. A zam *Sháh* had a title of his own, *Padisháh Mamálik*, "King of Realms" *Jahándár* was *Padisháh Jahán* and *Sáhib Kirán* *Níku siyar* was *Padisháh samán Shah bi-lutfí-llah Muhammad*, "Monarch of the Age, King by the grace of God." Ahmad used the epithet *Bahádur* and *Álamgír II* was styled *Abu l Adl 'Azíz-ad-dín* 'Father of justice, Honoured of the Faith,' while *Sháh-'Álam* invented a new formula, including the title حامی دین الله محمد ساد عالم ناویاہ "Defender of the divine Faith" &c.

One of *Jahangír's* inscriptions contains an anagram — نرور ازل در عدد سد برابر حروف جهانگیر والله اکبر

'The letters of *Jahangír* and *Alláhu Akbar*
Are equal in value from the beginning of time

This is explained by the fact that the letters ح (8), ه (5) ا (1) ب (50), ل (20) ی (10), and ، (200), of جهانگیر, and those of الله اکبر ا (1), ل (30) ل (30) ه (5) ب (1), ک (20) ب (200), when added together respectively make up the sum of 289

The general arrangement of the inscriptions after *Jahangír* is very regular. Persian distichs become rare, and the *Kalimah*, with the mint and month,* occupies the obverse, and the imperial titles the reverse of *Sháh-Jahán's* money sometimes entirely in the area, sometimes divided between area and margin while the Hijrah date and regnal year are variously distributed between the obverse and reverse on some coins the Four Khalifs and their virtues, followed by the mint, surround the *Kalimah*. The inscriptions on the *Nisars* (see § 7) are more elementary. The usurpers *Murad* and *Shujá* imitated *Sháh-Jahán's* arrange-

* The names of months rarely occur after A.H. 1041.

ment. Aurangzib, however, introduced a new style, and in spite of his orthodoxy, abolished the profession of faith. The reason was, however, a proof of reverence, for he was afraid lest the sacred words should pass with the coins into "unworthy places and fall under the feet of infidels"¹. The obverse contains the mint and the formula میمت مانوس حلوس . . . سه "In the year . . . of his reign of tranquil prosperity," while the reverse has the Emperor's simple titles or else the Persian distich,

سکه در جهان حمیت مانوس حلوس
شاه اورنگزیب عالمگیر

which has been rendered †

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore,
Sháh Aurangzib (throne-ornament) of earth the conqueror

Marginal inscriptions were abolished (save on a few examples), and never reappear in the series.

The *julís* formula مانوس میمت حلوس سه and the mint continue to occupy the obverse to the end of the series. The reverse inscription of all the succeeding Emperors from Bahádur to Muhammad Akbar II consists of the name and titles of the sovereign, preceded by the word سکه, or سکه مبارک, "Auspicious money;" except in the case of Jahándár, Farrukh-siyar, and Rafi'-ad-daraját, and some of Sháh-'Álam's coins, when Persian formulas were again employed. One Emperor alone, the devout 'Álamgír II., restored for a single year the Muhammadan *Kalimah* and the Four Khalifs with their virtues, which had been in disuse since Sháh-Jahán's reign.

The names of the coins of the Moghul Emperors appear

* Kháfi Khán, ED. vii 241

† R S Poole, *Cat. Coins of the Sháhs of Persia*, lxxxiv.

to have been numerous if Abu l Fazl's account * of Akbar's coinage may be taken as typical of the whole series. The general term for a gold coin is *mohr*, commonly called *mohur* (a 'seal' or "impression"), for a silver coin, *rupes* (or more accurately *rupāh*) and for the copper coin *dám*. But in Akbar's time the different varieties and subdivisions had separate names. Abu l Fazl's list of these names ought to be of great value to the numismatist, but, in fact, it forms but another instance of the incapacity of oriental (and for that matter most European) historians to describe accurately or systematically the coins which passed under their own eyes. Al Makrizi's well known treatise is a case in point. It is the best account we have of Arabic numismatics by an Arabic writer, but it is far from being what it might easily have been made, had the author made an adequate study of his subject. Abu l Fazl gives a long list of names without supplying the necessary means of identifying the coins to which they belong. Many of the types he describes do not appear to have been preserved in any collection, whilst many existing coins are not described. His list may be conveniently arranged as follows. All are round coins, unless otherwise described.

Akbars COINAGE.

GOLD

Sihansah, or 100 *mohr* piece. (Makrīzī's work)

الله يعز من يسا بغير حساب
 Obv. Kalimah Margin, (Kor. ii. 208)

السلطان الاعظيم الشهان المعظمه خلد الله ملکه وسلطانه

* Abu'l-Albab Blochmann's trans., I. 31 ff. Compare E. Thomas' *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*, 418 ff.

100 *mohr* piece (improved by 'Alí Ahmad).

افضل ديار يفقى الرحيل ديار ينفع على اصحاب
في سهل الله

السلطان العالى الحلىقة المتعالى حمله الله تعالى
ملكه وسلطاته وابد عدلها واحسانها

A third variety was engraved with two Persian rubá'ís
of Fárizí

Rahas, or 50 *mohr* piece, was inscribed with a rubá'í of
Fárizí

Ātmah, both round and square, had also a rubá'í

Bināt, or 20 *mohr* piece, both round and square.

Chugal, or *double mohr*, square.

Round La'l-i Jalálí, or double *mohr* in weight and value,
inscr. يَا مَعِينَ اللَّهِ أَكْرَمٌ, and

Of *single mohrs* there were eight —

(1) Round

Aftábí, worth 12 rupees } obv. الله اکرم حل حلاله
Iláhi, worth 10 rupees } rev mint and date

'Adlguthah, worth 9 rupees · يَا مَعِينَ اللَّهِ أَكْرَمٌ,

Mohr, worth 9 rupees · with *Kalimah*.

(2) Square

Square La'l-i Jalálí, worth 10 rupees · الله اکرم حل حلاله
rev. حل حلاله.

Mu'íní, worth 10 rupees · يَا مَعِينَ اللَّهِ أَكْرَمٌ, also *round*,
worth 9 rupees

(3) [Other shapes, not so stated]

Mihrábí, worth 9 rupees

Chahárgóshah, worth 12 rupees (Thomas says 30).

Of *half-mohrs*, three —

Gird = $\frac{1}{2}$ Iláhi, same inscriptions

Dhan = $\frac{1}{2}$ La'l-i Jalálí

Salímí = $\frac{1}{2}$ 'Adlgutkah

Of quarter mohrs three —

$\frac{1}{4}$ Salimi.

Rabi' = $\frac{1}{4}$ Afzali.

Man = $\frac{1}{4}$ Ilahi and Jalali.

Of other fractions —

Pang = $\frac{1}{8}$ Ilahi

Pandan = $\frac{1}{16}$ La'l : Jalali lily and wild rose on two sides

Sunnī = $\frac{1}{16}$ Ilahi: obv الله اکبر rev جل جلاله

Kalā = $\frac{1}{32}$ Ilahi wild rose on both sides.

Zarah = $\frac{1}{64}$ Ilahi

SILVER.

Rupes, round } worth 40 dâms obv الله اکبر جل جلاله

Jalâlah square } rev date.

Darb = $\frac{1}{2}$ Jalâlah

Charn = $\frac{1}{4}$

Pandu = $\frac{1}{8}$

Acht = $\frac{1}{16}$

Dasd = $\frac{1}{32}$

Kalâ = $\frac{1}{64}$

Sukhi = $\frac{1}{128}$

COPPER.

Dâm, originally called Pâsah or Bahîlî obv mint, rev date.

Adhâlah = $\frac{1}{2}$ dâm.

Pâsulah = $\frac{1}{4}$,

Damri = $\frac{1}{8}$ "

Abu'l Fazl adds that mohrs, rupees, and dâms form the usual commercial currency. He also mentions that in the 27th year of Akbar's reign four kinds of mohr were allowed to be current, viz. the La'l : Jalâlah, which was quite pure, and worth 400 dâms; the mohr (360 dâms); the mohr reduced by wear (355 dâms) and the mohr much rubbed (350 dâms). Also three kinds of rupees, viz. square pure silver, worth 40 dâms; the old round Albarshâhi (39 dâms) and worn specimens of both (38 dâms). These regulations for passing worn coin

were modified in the 29th and 36th years of the reign.

It is clear that Abu-l-Fazl is writing of Akbar's later coinage, after the introduction of the *Iláhí* issues, and that he does not concern himself much with the earlier coins, which he refers to under the name of "the old round *Albarsháhí*" In silver, he only mentions *Iláhí* rupées and *jalálahs*, though he refers to the older *Kalimah* coins in gold as *mohrs*. He is obviously wrong in attributing an issue of *La'l-i Jalálí*s to the 27th year of the reign, for it was not till the 28th year that the *Iláhí* era and the formula *Jalla Jaláluhu* were introduced. Of Akbar's large coins (100, 50, 20, and 2 mohr pieces) not one is known in modern collections; but a five mohr piece is preserved in the British Museum (no 23), which is not mentioned in Abu-l-Fazl's list. A few of the single mohrs may be identified. Nos. 50 and 51 are undoubtedly *Mihrábis* from their shape, resembling the arch of a niche for prayer, and the lozenge-shaped coin no 168 may be a variety of this species. The *Chahári góshah*, or "four-cornered," sounds very like the same thing. No coin of Akbar in the Museum bears the inscription يَا مَعِيسَى (O Protector)*; but it appears on some of Jahángír's issues. Of the *Iláhí* gold, no 165 is an *Aftábí*, and 164 a *Rabí'* or quarter-*Aftábí*, but no. 163 has the inscriptions of the square *La'l-i Jalálí*, only it is round. It seems probable that Abu-l-Fazl, whilst describing a round *La'l-i Jalálí*, equal to two mohrs, omitted to mention that there was also a round *La'l-i Jalálí* single mohr. He also entirely ignores the singular square issue of Fathpúr in 986, etc., and of Urdu-Zafar-Karín of 1000, though these have the peculiarities of a square form, and a heavier weight than the rest. The difference of value seems to have depended upon the purity, and

* One is described by Mr Delmerick, with no mint, but year 981, in *J B A S* xlvi

not upon the weight, and this cannot be tested without injuring the coins. Of the silver pieces mentioned by Abu'l Fazl, it is easy to recognize the *Rupes* in (a.g.) no 177, and the square *Jalalah* in 179 and 185, etc., the *Darb* in 184 the *Charn* in 188, the *Asht* in 202 etc. Of the copper the *Dams* and *half Dams* (*Adhélahs*) are called *fulas* on their inscriptions and *tankahs* and double *tankahs* occur *

In Jahángir's *Memoirs* † some names of his coins are recorded, but they only refer to phenomenal pieces. The *Nur-i Shahí* was equal to 2000 tolahs the *Nur-i Jahan* to 1000, the *Nur-i dawlat* to 500 the *Nur mohr* to 100. The *tolah* was substituted for the gold rupee (i.e. mohr). There were corresponding pieces in silver. The *tolah* was probably the heavier coin issued by Jahángir in the first five years of his reign.

The weight of the Moghul coinage, allowing for wear is strikingly exact and uniform as soon as the uncertainty of the earliest issues is passed. There are no gold coins of Bábar in the British Museum, but his silver pieces weighed from 69 to 73 grs., and were doubtless intended for dirhams of the Timúrī standard, not rupees. Humáyún struck small gold pieces of 13 to 16 grs. and 8 grs. (‡ and ½ of dinár) and silver of 37 47 68 71 72, 73 110 112, 113, and 180 grs., in which we may perhaps trace a transition from the Transoxiane dirham to the full rupee weight of 180 grs. Akbar, with his habitual comprehension of the exigencies of the time began at once with an Indian standard, and his weights of 170 grs. for the gold mohr and 180 for the silver rupee, continued to be the accepted model, with few exceptions, throughout the rule of his dynasty. His gold coins (in the British Museum series) vary in weight from 166 to

* See below § 8.

† Transl. Major D. Price p. 11

169, and only a few worn coins drop to 164, 162, and one to 157. The square issue of Fathpúr and Lahore 986—8, and Urdú-Zafar-Karín rise to a different standard of 186 to 187 grs., with sub-divisions of 93 and 46 but the object of this alteration is not known, nor is it referred to by the historians In 992, the new *Ilahi* issue was introduced, with the weight at first of 187, and later of 168 (for 170) A few early gold coins weigh only 18 and 9 grs., like Humáyún's, and two of A.H. 988 weigh 15 grs. The silver coinage was clearly intended to weigh 180 grs., though most of the existing specimens are reduced a few grains by wear The half rupee weighs from 86 to 89 grs.; the quarter from 42 to 44; and the eighth, from 19 to 21 Jahángír for the first five years of his reign, up to A.H. 1019, used a weight of 202, rising finally to 211 grs., for his gold coins, and 212, rising to 220, for his rupees (and 105-106 for the half-rupee) but after 1019, except in the case of four coins of Kandahár and Kashmír, he reverted to Akbar's standard, and his mohr weighs about 168, and his quarter-mohr 42, while his rupee weighs about 176 grs., and the half-rupee, 89 One five mohr piece of his is preserved, weighing 843 grs., which gives 168 $\frac{2}{3}$ to the mohr Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, Bahádur, Muhammad, etc., follow the same standard, but a few of Farrukh-siyar's rupees, struck at Katak and Jahángírnagar, rise as high as 187 grs.

A curious variety of gold coin was issued by Farrukh-siyar, Muhammad, and 'Álamgír II, in addition to their ordinary *mohrs*. The coins of this type are very small, with a diameter of 4 to 5 in for the larger, weighing 51 to 53 grs., and of 3 or 35 for the smaller, weighing 22 grs. In the character of the engraving they resemble other small issues of Southern India, and two of their mints are in the Deccan, Imtiyáz-gáli and Gútí The former

has always been read Karrah, کرہ, the city in the Duáb, and the word beneath it has been interpreted as referring to the coin "decoration of Karrah. There can be no doubt however that the two form a compound name Imtiyáz-garh, امیاز کرہ, "Distinction Fort," or "Fort *par excellence*," which, according to Mr O J Rodgers, was a name given by Aurangzib to Adwáni the Adóni of the maps, a little north of Gúti. The close similarity of its style would lead one to look for the third mint, Gangpur in the same neighbourhood but the district of Gangpur is in Chutia Nágpur. Possibly it has some traditional connexion with the old Ganga dynasty of Talkad in Mysore, or it may relate to one of the sacred rivers of Southern India. Of its Deccan fabric there can be no doubt.

§ 6. *IMAGES AND ZODIACAL SIGNS.*

THE Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Aurangzib 'Álamgír and his name-sake 'Álamgír II, were far from strict in their observance of the laws of the Korán. As has been seen, they were commonly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, they married unbelieving wives, instead of making them merely concubine slaves in accordance with the orthodox custom of Islám, and their encouragement of the fine arts was free from the trammels of Koranic Puritanism. They were fond of pictures and sculpture, and paid no regard to the divine ordinance which prohibited the representation of living beings in art. They even delighted to adorn their palaces with paintings and statues portraying scenes which belong to the sacred traditions of Christianity, and images of the Blessed Virgin and portraits of St John Baptist contributed to the decoration of their Court. The same disregard of orthodox prejudices may be occasionally observed on their coinage. So long, indeed, as the Muslim profession of faith occupied its rightful place on Akbar's coins, no profane image desecrated the formula but after the Emperor had discovered the errors of Islám and had founded his own "Divine Religion," the objection to the representation of living things on the coins was no longer in force. Yet Akbar used images very sparingly. A falcon is depicted on the first and only coin of Asir (No 166), possibly in allusion to the conquering swoop of the besiegers. On No 173, a duck appears on a coin of Agrah. Another gold coin, without the name of the mint, bears a curious representation of a crowned archer, with stretched bow and sheaf of arrows, followed by a

woman, who draws back her long veil from her face. This may refer to the submission (in A.H. 1018, the date of this coin) of the King of Bijapur, which was accompanied by the gift of his daughter to be the bride of Prince Dâniyâl, Akbar's son.

Jahângîr's use of images on the coinage was much more marked than his father's. In the sixth year of his reign (1020) he ventured upon the daring innovation of engraving his own portrait on some of his gold coins. He is represented in bust with head turned to the left, and face wearing only a moustache, the shoulders are covered by a brocaded dress, and a turban adorned with the imperial *jâlikâh* or egret is on his head. His hand holds sometimes a book, sometimes fruit, and sometimes he holds a book in one hand and a goblet in the other. If as is probable the book is intended for the Korân, its combination with a wine-cup must have been regarded by orthodox Muslims as an outrage. In the following year (1021), and in 1023, Jahângîr placed on some of his gold pieces his royal person seated cross-legged on a throne, with the inseparable goblet raised in his right hand, and with an aureole or nimbus round his head, which he probably derived from some Christian paintings, but which wears a singularly incongruous air in conjunction with the wine-cup and the Emperor's bacchanalian pose. On the reverse of most of these portrait coins is a lion surmounted by the sun apparently setting behind it, or, in astrological language *Sol in constellatione Leonis*, the sun entering the sign Leo—but on some coins the sun appears without the lion. The presence of the sun has been explained as a reference to the fact that Jahângîr was born on a Sunday—but it is more probable that the sun's image appears in virtue of the tendency towards solar worship which undoubtedly found encouragement under Akbar, and was never positively

repudiated by his successor. It is possible that the choice of the zodiacal sign Leo may be connected with the month (rather than the day) of the Emperor's birth, which was surrounded by mysterious omens and spiritual agencies, if we are to believe the historians.

It is not probable that these "bacchanalian coins," as they have been called, were intended for general circulation. They would have caused deep umbrage to any orthodox Sunnis into whose hands they fell, and even Shi'a'is, with all their freedom from traditional prejudice, would hardly have relished these vinous representations. The portrait-coins were doubtless in the nature of medals or presentation pieces, rather than money for circulation. The ordinary coinage without images continued to be struck simultaneously with the "bacchanalian" issues.

On the other hand, the well-known *zodiacal* coins of Jahángír were certainly intended to pass as ordinary money, and generally took the place of the common coinage of the Agia mint during the eight years of their issue (1027-34). Tavernier, who visited the court of Aurangzib in the middle of the seventeenth century, was the first to report the pretty legend that Núr-Jahán, the Emperor's gifted wife, begged her adoring husband to allow her twenty-four hours of supreme sovereignty, and, on obtaining his consent, immediately issued the celebrated zodiacal coins, having previously had the necessary bullion collected and the dies engraved with her own name and that of the Emperor. The story is refuted by the zodiacal coins themselves—they do not, as a rule, bear Núr-Jahán's name, and instead of being all of one date, and issued within twenty-four hours, they are spread over eight years *. Jahángír's own account of the origin

* Two zodiacal mohrs (not in the British Museum) present the name of Nur-Jahán as well as that of Jahángír, and bear the latest

of these pieces is doubtless correct and authentic. He says in his *Memoirs** 'Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin, and that of the place and the month, and the year of the reign, on the obverse. It now occurred to my mind that, instead of the name of the month the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month, should be stamped. For instance, in the month of Farwardin the figure of a ram in Ar dibihist that of a bull and so on that is, in every month in which a coin might be struck, the figure of the constellation in which the sun might be at the time should be impressed on one side of it. This was my own innovation it had never been done before."

The British Museum possesses an unrivalled series of these zodiacal issues †. It includes a complete set of all the zodiacal signs in genuine mohrs with several varieties of each sign in all forty three specimens seven signs (fourteen coins) of the silver zodiacal rupees in which a complete set of the signs is not known to exist, ten gold and one silver specimen of mediæval forgeries, and a complete series of the signs in modern imitation half rupees. Some of the signs are rarer than others, and Aquarius is especially rare in both metals. The figures of the various signs combined with the solar rays, as a rule agree with their traditional representation. The ram humped bull, embracing twins crab lion, scorpion centaur capricorn and two fish present no special peculiarities. But Virgo appears in three different forms on the genuine mohrs first as the

known date 1034 One of these, of the sign Cancer and mint Ajmer was described by Mr Gibbs in *Proceedings of the As. Soc. of Bengal* 1833 The other in the Bibliothèque Nationale i engraved in Donanville and mentioned by Marsden, *Vern Orient* 630.

Tsch.-Jahangir ED vi 337

† It does not however possess any of the earliest year 102, nor of the latest, 1031.

traditional standing winged figure with ear of corn; secondly, as a squatting woman with a braid of hair down her back,—a typical Indian figure; and thirdly, as a woman with a pitcher on her head, who might be described as a female Aquarius; and a fourth form, of a dancing girl, appears on one of the forged mohrs. Aquarius is represented as an old man with a pitcher of water, or by the pitcher alone.

The zodiacal coins, both gold and silver, have always attracted much attention and emulation among collectors. The Hindús after a time came to regard them as talismans, to be worn prophylactically round the neck,* and English ladies have not despised them as ornaments. They have consequently been extensively forged, and few collections exist which do not contain some of these imitations. A distinction, however, must be drawn between different classes of these forgeries. There is (1) a small class of gold zodiacal mohrs which are clearly ancient, and in spite of their rude workmanship and the peculiar forms of the zodiacal signs, may not be forgeries at all, but merely trial-pieces of Jahángír's time. such are nos 333c, 339, and 346a, all of the year 1030 and 16th of the reign, which are represented in the lowest line of Plate X. On the whole, I believe them to be almost contemporary imitations. Then (2) there are more recent forgeries, distinguished by a certain crudeness and sharpness in the drawing and execution of the figures, and a tendency to blunder in the Persian inscriptions, these are numbered, in the gold, 376 to 384 in the Catalogue, and there is but one silver forgery of

* Marsden states that his zodiacal coins came from Mr Crow, formerly chief of the Súrat factory of the East India Company, and adds that the Hindús treated them as talismans. Lieut Edward Moor (*Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, 490) mentions the sale of a set of zodiacal mohrs at Bombay in 1790 for the sum of 2500 rupees.

this class, the rupee no 385 In the representation of Virgo, the forgeries show, besides the usual type (as the true coin 388 and the forgery 378) a curious figure of a dancing woman, which does not occur on any genuine mohr at present known Finally (3), there is a class of modern half rupees which, unlike the first two classes, can never have been intended to pass as counterfeit money, but must have been either an avowedly new currency, or else intended merely as ornaments They are struck from the same dies as the imitation gold mohrs or from dies closely resembling them and thus bearing inscriptions peculiar to mohrs and not borne by rupees, would have been immediately detected They were probably struck to please somebody's fancy, and tradition ascribes them to a Frenchman Colonel Martine well known in the history of the Company's power in India but Maraden denies this, on the authority of the Colonel's personal friends

In spite of general indications in the style and fabric, there is often considerable difficulty in distinguishing the imitation from the genuine mohrs, and numismatists are frequently found to differ in their decisions In distinguishing the British Museum forgeries the late Mr James Gibbs experience has proved of value *

* See *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* xiv 155-160 and *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 1883.

§ 7 NISÁRS OR PRESENTATION MONEY

AMONG the coins of the Moghul Emperors, from Jahángír onwards, certain pieces, generally of small size, bear the word *nisári* (نیسا), which means "scattering" These coins were struck for the purpose of distribution among the crowd on the occasion of certain festivities, such as marriages, or progresses of state, and the like They were in fact a species of Maundy Money The custom is common in Eastern countries and survives to the present day. The Moghul coins struck for this purpose (except Aurangzíb's) are economically thin for their diameter, and weigh from 43 to 44 grains (*i.e.* $\frac{1}{4}$ mohr or rupee), but one weighs 88 grains, and another 22 They are executed with considerable elegance, and have a border of dots Aurangzíb's, on the other hand, are clumsy and thick, of South Indian fabric, and weigh 44 grains The British Museum contains no specimen of Jahángír's *nisárs*, but Mr Rodger's has described three, of Ajmír in the 10th year of the reign, Ahmadábád in the 13th, and Agra in the 14th year, and also two of Sháh-Jahán, of Kashmír and Lahore, and adds that he has never seen any others * The British Museum, however, has ten of these coins, viz —

- Sháh-Jahán* AR Agra, 1038, Y R 2 (5)
- AR Lahore, 1044, Y R 7 (5)
- AR Lahore, 1049, Y.R 13 (5)
- AR Sháhjahánábád, 1060, Y R 24 (5)
- AR Kashmír, 1061, Y R 25
- AR Sháhjahánábád, 1067, Y R 31 (5)
- (posthumous) AR Sháhjahánábád, 1069 No regnal year (5)

* *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883

<i>Aurangzib</i>	<i>N</i> Chínápetan 1103 Y.R. 35
	<i>N</i> Chínápetan, 1111 Y.R. 4x.
<i>Jahándár</i>	<i>AR</i> Sháhjahánábád, 1124 (3)
<i>Álamgír II</i>	<i>AR</i> Akbarábád, 1171 Y.R. 4

All Sháh Jahán's *nisars* save one (where it may be obliterated) have an initial letter *J* over the *N*. The same sign (or its points) appears on Jahándár's *nisár* but not on those of Aurangzib or 'Álamgír II. This abbreviation has not hitherto been noticed, and its meaning is enigmatical. As it occurs on coins of four different mints, and two different weights (44 and 88 grs.) it can neither be a mint-mark nor a sign of denomination.

Nisars were used for other purposes than scattering among crowds. The word is also used as signifying the periodical tribute or gift, symbolical of homage rendered to the Moghul Emperor on certain festivals, such as the anniversary of his coronation or New Year's day. Mr Delmerick says* that 'coins used to be specially struck in his [Bahádur II.'s] name and offered as part of the customary *nazar* by the Resident on behalf of the British Government,' until the practice was abolished by Lord Ellenborough in the cold season of 1842-3. I have no doubt that the coins used for this purpose were the thin pieces issued in the name of Sháh Álam of Muhammad Akbar and of Bahádur II., at Shahjahánábád the residence of the titular Emperors under British protection. They are numbered in the Catalogue nos 1104 9, 1210 16, 1221 2, and in style they closely resemble the thin half rupee *nisar* of Sháh-Jahán no 669 which is 1 15 in. broad, yet weighs only 88 grs. They are not in the least like current coins meant for circulation but they are unmistakeably like *nisars*, though the name does not occur in their inscriptions.

In connexion with occasional coins of this kind, mention should be made of certain abnormally large and heavy pieces, two of which, though not the largest, are found in the British Museum series. These are both five-mohr pieces, issued by Akbar at Agra in A.H. 971 and by Jahángír at Agra in 1028, and weigh respectively 838 and 843 grains. There are also preserved in the British Museum two casts of a gigantic 200-mohr piece of Sháh-Jahán, 5½ in in diameter, with mint Sháh-jahán-ábád, and date 1064, regnal year 28. It is represented in full size in pl. xxxvii. The inscriptions are as follows —

Obv Area, within square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
—
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَرِيد
دار الحلاقه شاه حبمان اماد

Margin, in segments,

شد ایمان ار صدق اسی نکر انور
شد ار عدل عمر اسلام قوی دست
ار شرم وحیای عثمان دین تاره شد
وزع علم علی ولایت زیور یافت

Rev Area, within square,

پادشاه عمار
قران ثانی شاه حبمان
شہاب الدین محمد صا

Margin, in segments,

سکه بر مهر دو صد هزاری زد ار لطف الله
ثانی صاحب قران شاه حبمان دین پساه
روی رر بادا ز نقش سکه اش عالم فرور
تا سود ار پرتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

A drawing of a similar 200-mohr piece of the same mint and date but with the inscriptions slightly varied in arrangement, and instead of **ولاست انور در علم على بافت** instead of **وز علم على ولايہ زیور بافت**, was exhibited by Mr J Gibbs at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and is engraved in the *Proceedings* of January, 1883. General Sir A. Cunningham states that the original coin was at Patnah some fifty to eighty years ago. According to Richardson it weighed above 70 oz (33600 grs.) and had a diameter of 4 inches *

Mr Gibbs also published a photograph of a 100-mohr piece of Aurangzib struck at Shāhjahānābād, A.H. 1083 Y.R. 15 diameter 4 in thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ in, weight 35 oz 4 dwt or 16,880 grs. belonging to the Mahārājā Sindhia † One like it was at Benáres 45 years ago according to Sir A. Cunningham. A silver coin of Aurangzib at Dresden issued at Shāhjahānābād in the tenth year of his reign, has a diameter of 4 4 in. and a weight of 5 15 English lbs ‡

General Cunningham is of opinion that these large pieces were probably 'Nazzarnāma medals,' given to the Emperor by nobles who paid their tribute in a single lump coin § That such large pieces were not infrequently struck is shown by the inventory of Jahāngīr's treasure given by William Hawkins, in which we find these items. Of another sort of Coyne of a thousand rupias [i.e. 100 mohrs] a piece there are twenty thousand pieces. Of another sort, of halfe the value therio are ten thousand pieces. Of another sort of Gold, of twenty Tolas a piece therio are thirty thousand pieces. Of

It is referred to by Tavernier and described by Richardson, Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary art. **ل** (ed. 1777); see Marston, *New Orient* 61; Thomas, *Chronicles* 4th

* *Proceedings Asiatic Soc. Bengal* March, 1883.

† Thomas, i.e.

‡ *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883

another sort of five Tolas, which is this King's stamp, of these there be fiftie thousand pieces" There were also, in silver, "of another sort of coin of Selim Sha this King, of an hundred Tolas a piece, forty thousand pieces," &c. Auiangzib, as he grew old, displayed a notable talent for hoarding money. According to the Venetian physician Manouchi, he devised peculiar safeguards for his treasure "He caused to be constructed under his palace at Dely two deepcaves, supported by vast marble pillars Piles of gold were stored in the one, and of silver in the other, and to render more difficult any attempt to convey away his treasure, he caused, of both metals, pieces to be made of so prodigious a size as to render them useless for the purpose of commerce," meaning currency.† Such, no doubt, are the pieces belonging to the Mahárájá Sindha and the Dresden Cabinet. Doubtless, the reason that so few of these unwieldy coins have come down to us is that they were melted down into the current coin of commerce

* *The Hawkins Voyages* (Hakluyt Society), 421-2

† See Appendix iv to *Bernier's Travels*, edited by Arch Constable (*Oriental Miscellany*), 476

§ 8 COPPER COINAGE

THE rarest of all Moghul coins are those of copper. The British Museum possesses seventeen specimens of the early local issues of the time of Bâbar and Humâyûn (pp 262-4) thirty nine copper coins of Akbar one of Jahângîr, but none of any other Emperor. The reason for this singular scarcity of copper is the general use of other substances for petty currency in India. Cowries formed the chief small change of Bengal, and bitter almonds of Bombay. Admiral John Splinter Stavorinus (1768-71) states that "copper coin is not seen in *Bengal*. For change they make use of the small sea-shells called cowries eighty of which make a *puni*; and sixty or sixty five *punis* according as there are few or many cowries in the country make a rupee. They come from the *Maldive Islands*. The money-changers sit upon all the *bazars* with quantities of them, to furnish the lower orders with change, for the purchase of necessities."* The same authority says that at Sûrat, "in the same way as cowries are made use of in *Bengal* as the lowest medium of exchange, almonds, which are called *badams* are employed for the purpose here †. Linschoten remarked in 1584 that almonds were used for coins at Sûrat,‡ and the observation is confirmed by Mandelslo (1638), who says that thirty-six almonds or eighty kauret shells went to the pica.§ We read of ten tons of cowries being ordered by "our Honourable Masters" to be shipped in 1753, and of a tribute of '12 000 kahuns of cowries' in 1803.|| This accounts

* *Voyages to the East Indies* 1709 I. 461.

† Itid. fil. 10.

‡ *Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies* ed. A. G. Burrell and P. A. Tiele I. 241 ff. (Hakluyt Society).§ *Voyages* 118.|| *Haberm. Jobson* 87.

for the absence of copper coins in the series of the later Emperors.

The copper currency of Akbar, however, was abundant, as Mr C. J. Rodgers has shown in his valuable papers in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal** and the *Indian Antiquary*†. Some obscurity exists as to the weights and denominations of these pieces. Abu-l-Fazl enumerates only the *dám* (or *paisah*), and its half, quarter, and eighth. But the word *dám* does not occur by itself on the coins. Instead, we find generally the vague term *fulús*، which means "money," the weight-denomination *tankah* تکه, with its half بیم تکه، بصفی, quarter حصارم حصارم، eighth حاشم حاشم, and sixteenth شادرهم شادرهم, and the forms *dú tankí* دو تانکی, or *double tankí*, and what Mr Rodgers reads as *chú tankí* چو تانکی, *four tankís*; though the Hindústání form حو for the Persian بار is somewhat unexpected. The *muhí* مهر also occurs, and the *dámrá* دامرا, and *dámi* دامی. These terms require consideration.

The thirty-nine specimens in the British Museum may be classified as follows —

1 FULÚS 307 to 325 grs ‡

Ahmadábád A.H 982 (wt 312), 98x (314)

Dehlí, Iláhí 42-4 (37 = $\frac{1}{6}$)

* xlvi (1880), liv (1885)

+ 1890, July, 220-224

‡ Mr Rodgers, in *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xlvi 213-7, and *Ind. Antq.*, 1890, gives the following weights of *fulús* and their fractions — Alwar, A.H 968 (303), Ahmadábád, A.H 980 (314), 986 (318), Ajmír, 988 (313), Attak Benáres, Iláhí 37 (316), Burhánpúr, Iláhí 48 (310), Chitár, A.H 999 (314), Dehlí, A.H 981 (311), Iláhí 38 (308), Fathpúr, A.H 989 (319), 986 (78 = $\frac{1}{2}$), Gwálhor, Iláhí 38 (315), Hisár Fírozah, A.H 967 (820) 996 (314), Jaunpúr, 970 (307), Lahore, A.H 987 (325), 970 (315), 976 (289), Iláhí 43 (295), 38 (39 = $\frac{1}{3}$), Lucknow, A.H 989 (317), Málpúr, 985 (309), Multán, Iláhí 41 (312), Nárnol (?), A.H 969 (37 = $\frac{1}{6}$), Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Iláhí 42 (315), &c. These are all regular in weight, and in accord with the weights of *fulús* in the British Museum.

- Dogám*, A.H. 983 (312), 994 (321)
Fathpur, A.H. 987 (309), 988 (311)
Gudáior A.H. 9xx (309)
 Iláhi 88 (816)
Jaunpur A.H. 98x (312)
Kábul, Iláhi 32 33 (155=½)
Lahore, A.H. 97x (310)
 , Iláhi 39 (312) 43 (78=½) 86 (40=½)
Málpur A.H. 985 (319).
Multán Iláhi 37 (310)
Nárnád A.H. 963 (325), 965 (317) 980 (311), 982 (312)
 Iláhi 36 (128)
Urdu Zafar Karín, A.H. 1000 (807)
 Mint obliterated A.H. 966 (315) 980 (314), 987 (314 318)

2 TANKAH*

Basrátah, Iláhi 44 (634 644 316)

No Mint Iláhi year obliterated (36: 1st month)

3 TÁNKI (all *Agrah*)†

- 1 Tánki, Iláhi 47 (58)
 2 " " 46 (116) 47 (120), 50 (122)
 4 " " 47 (244)

4. Monks.

Iláhabád, Iláhi 31 (315)

5 NO DENOMINATION.

Agrah Iláhi 4x (67).

Mr Rodgers (*ibid. supra*) describes tankahs of 618, 620, 623 625
 and 626 gra., and of 327 and 315 gra.; half tankahs (so specified in
 their inscriptions), of 317 309 and 318 gra.; a quarter-tankah of 153
 gra.; an eighth of 39 5 gra. (*sic*); and sixteenths of 27 5 and 29 5 gra.
 all so specified.

† Mr Rodgers (*ibid. supra*) publishes a 1 tanki piece of Lahore (?)
 Iláhi 40 (59 gra.) and others of 59 58-8 gra.; 2 tanki pieces of Agrah
 of 108 and 109 gra.; 4 tanki pieces of 237 244-5 gra. agreeing with
 the weights in the British Museum.

According to the *Sin-i-Ul-hi* the *dám* or copper unit of Akbar weighed 1 *tola*, 8 *mashas*, 7 *ratis*, or, at Mr Thomas's estimate of the rati, 323.5 grs. It is therefore clear that the coins which are named *faliés* in their inscriptions, and weigh from 307 to 325 grs., are *dáms*, whilst the Kabul specimen of 153 grs. is an *adhelah* or half-dám; the Lahore piece of 78 grs. a *paulah* or quarter-dám, and the two coins of 36 and 37 grs. *dámis* or eighths of a dám. Mr Rodgers has published a half-dám (میلہ دامیہ, specifically so named) of 118.7 grs., a *dám-i* of 10 grs., and a *dámá* (presumably two *dámis*, or 1 *paulah*) of 76 grs. The *mohr* of Iláhábás (315 grs.) is also clearly a dám, and the word *mohr* is probably used, not as a denomination, but merely as meaning "stamp."

The term *tankah* appears to be used just as vaguely as *falié*, both for dáms of 315 to 327 grs. and double dáms of 618 to 644 grs. Mr Rodgers states that his weights prove that the tankah was equal to two dáms but I do not draw the same inference. All his weights prove is that some tankahs weighed about 630 grs., and others about 320. He publishes a coin specifically named an *eighth* of a tankah, weighing nearly 40 grs., which brings the tankah to 320 grs., and also *sixteenths* of 38.5 grs., which would make it 616 grs.

The *tánki* is quite distinct from the *tankah*. It weighs 58 or 59 grs., and its double weighs 108 to 122 grs., while *four-tánki* pieces weigh 237 to 244 grs. According to Mr Rodgers the *tánki* is a weight, not a coin, and he endeavours unsuccessfully to reconcile its weight (say 62 grs. when unworn) with the "jeweller's tank," which is stated in the *Aín* to be of 24 *ratis* (42 grs.). A more probable hypothesis would be that, just as there were *fifth* parts (*panj*, *pandan*, *pandú*) of the *mohr* and rupee, so the *dám* had its *fifth*, called a *tánki*. The weight, of 63 grs. or so, corresponds fairly well with

one-fifth of the dám of about 320 grs and the *du tankí* and *chu tankí* pieces would correspond to $\frac{1}{2}$ ths and $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of the dám.

To sum up, allowing for wear we have roughly—

The Dám (*pauah fulus tankah*) about 320 grains.

$\frac{1}{2}$ (adhelah, ním dám, nau) 160 grs.

$\frac{1}{5}$ " (*paulah dámrah*) 80 grs.

$\frac{1}{10}$ (dámrah hashtum hisnah) 40 grs.

Tankah, large (*double dám*), 640 grs.

small (dám) 320 grs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ tankah, large (*chuhár hisnah*) 160

$\frac{1}{5}$, small (*hashtum hisnah*) 45

$\frac{1}{10}$ " large (*shámdahum hisnah*) 40

Tankí fifth of dám, 68

Double tankí 125

Quadruple tankí 250

Further investigation and the discovery of more specimens may confirm or modify these conclusions.

§ 9 COINAGE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

In the latter part of this volume will be found descriptions of various coins issued by the East India Company in imitation of the Moghul currency. According to the principle of classification adopted in the Department of Coins, all clearly European issues, by which are meant coins issued with European legends or images, struck in the colonies and British possessions abroad, are placed among what is termed the British Colonial Series, and accordingly the early issues of Elizabeth, the obviously English coins of the Bombay factory, and the Imperial currency instituted by the Company in 1835, with the head of the King or the Lion on the obverse, etc., are omitted from the present volume and included in the Colonial Series. But when the Company's coins bear the name of an Indian sovereign, and were intended to pass among the people as though they had been struck by that sovereign himself, they cannot be regarded as part of the regular Colonial Series, but must be classed along with the coins which they avowedly counterfeit. Thus the coins issued by the Madras and Calcutta authorities, nominally from the mint of Árkát, in 1815, etc., are included in this Catalogue, because they bear the name of 'Álamgír II., and similarly the Company's well-known "19 san" rupee of 1793—1835 is described in this volume, because it bears the name of Sháh-'Álam, though it continued to be issued long after this Emperor's death.

The task of distinguishing the Company's imitations from the Moghul issues is not always easy, and sometimes is impossible. Considerations of fabric, mint-marks, &c., are of assistance, but a knowledge of the

mint records is essential to a final and permanent classification, and it may be doubted whether even these would avail to solve a large proportion of the complicated problems presented by the coinage. At present, however this branch of information has been but imperfectly investigated. A considerable number of important facts has been collected by Prinsep Marsden, Ruding Atkins, and Sir Walter Elliot &c. and recently a valuable addition has been made to our sources by Mr Edgar Thurston the superintendent of the Madras Central Museum who has explored the archives of the Madras mint.* It is much to be desired that similar researches should be made at Calcutta and Bombay for until this is done more completely than Prinsep was able to do it any detailed classification must be more or less tentative.

A cursory glance at the history of the Company's coinage will show the causes of this difficulty of classification. Although the first charter of the "Old" or London East India Company (styled in full "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies") dates from the close of the year 1600 the Directors never assumed the right to authorize the issue of a universal currency for India bearing the Company's name, till 1835. During this long interval several methods were employed to meet the monetary exigencies of their trade. For example special coins with the device of a portcullis were exported from England in Elizabeth's reign for use in the Company's factories

* *History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula, &c.* with 20 plates. Madras 1890.

† So called to distinguish it from the later "English Company" or General Society founded in 1698. The two were united in 1708-9 under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies" commonly called the Honourable East India Company. The natives called it J Adha-Awaja ! "Company of the World" whence the nickname J bn Company.

such, however, would of course be employed only for trade with European nations, and would not pass in the interior of India. When Charles II.'s queen brought him, as part of her dowry, the port and island of Bombay (in 1661, but the place was not surrendered till 1665), the king by Letters Patent dated 27 March, 1669, transferred them to the Company, to be held "as of the Manor of East Greenwich" in free and common socage at a farm rent of 10*l*. Bombay soon (1685) became the seat of the Western Presidency, and already in 1671 a mint was founded, where the Company's agents by royal permission issued a local coinage of their own with English inscriptions, for circulation in the island and the immediate neighbourhood. The Letters Patent of 5 October, 1677, contain the following clause on this subject. "And also of our farther especiall grace vertuwe knowledge and meere motion We doe by these presents for us our Heires and Successors give and graunt unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors full and free liberty power and Authority from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter within the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies and the Precincts and Territoryes thereof and thereunto belonging to Stamp and Coyne or Caused to bee Stamped and Coyned moneys of Gold Silver Copper Tynne or Lead or of any mixt mettall Compounded or made up of them or any of them to bee Currant within the said Port and Island Fort and Townes and the Precincts and Territories thereof And also in all the Islands Ports Havens Cittys Creeks Townes and Places whatsoever within the East Indies Expressed mentioned or contayned in our said severall Charters or Letters Patents herein before mentioned or either of them with such Impression and

Inscription thereupon to bee made and to bee called or knowne by the Name or Names of Rupees Pices and Budgerookes," etc * The historian Kháfi Khán records that "some rupees which the English had coined at Bombay with the name of their impure king," were shown to the Emperor Aurangzib in 1694 (A.H. 1105) but when Kháfi Khán was sent to expostulate, the chief of the Bombay factory explained that these pieces were only "current in our own jurisdiction."† Such coins are, therefore, properly classed as English colonial currency. For circulation among the natives in India, the Company were forced either to send their bullion to be minted by the Moghul governors, or to imitate at various local mints the common coins of the contemporary Moghul Emperor. The native princes having raised objections to this exercise of the privilege of coining the Company obtained further powers by Letters Patent from James II., dated 12 April 1686 (A.H. 1097), by which they were authorized to issue at all their forts copies of the current native coins, on the condition that they maintained an equal weight and fineness with the pieces they copied. The Bombay factory was directed to use "such stamps, dies, and tools, as were common in the country."‡ In 1688-9, the native authorities, anxious to obviate the exercise of this royal permission granted the Company the right to send their bullion to be coined at the Moghul mint at Súrat but it appears they preferred to continue their practice of coining at Bombay.

At this early period there is no means of distinguishing between the Moghul issues and the Company's

* Facsimile in *Journal of Indian Art* No. 31. See also Sir O. Birdwood Report on the Old Records of the India Office 2nd reprint 210 &c.

† Kháfi Khán ED v.1.3 L.

‡ Parchment Records, India Office; Birdwood op. cit. 234.

imitations. Nor can we be certain that a coin bearing the name of a certain city was struck at that mint. We read, for example, that the Bengal Council in 1707 (1119), sent a specimen of the new Emperor Bahádur's rupees to Fort St. George to be copied for use in the trade with Bengal[†]. But it is specially mentioned that this rupee was not to be used at Madras, because it might give offence to the rival Emperor, or pretender, Kám Bakhsh, whose influence was then predominant in the Deccan. Thus Bengal rupees[†] might be coined at Madras, and (as will be seen) Madras rupees at Calcutta.

So far all coining by the Company at their own mints was carried on with difficulty and interruption, and against the will of the Moghul rulers; indeed, the Company's coinage was at this period simple forgery, though the fact that it passed among the natives shows that it was intrinsically as good as the imperial currency, from which it apparently could not be distinguished. But in 1717 (1129) the Company were permitted to escape from this invidious position. In that year the Emperor Farrukh-siyar, yielding, no doubt, to substantial persuasions, and perceiving the futility of resistance, granted a firmán by which the English were allowed to coin money of the Empire in the island of Bombay[‡]. The permission, however, is said to have not been practically put in force till 1725 (1137), when the Bombay mint, which had apparently fallen into disuse, no doubt by reason of the Emperor's opposition, was rebuilt[§]. In 1742 (1154-5) the Company were also granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of those struck by the Imperial

* Thurston, *op. cit.*, 24.

† The word rupee is often officially used in a general sense to include both gold and silver coins, and we come across the term "gold rupee" in the writings of European travellers.

‡ Thurston, *op. cit.*, 25.

§ In contradiction of this statement, see below, p. cvi.

governors at Arkát,* and they issued rupees with the name of the nominal mint Arkát, at Fort St George for circulation in the Deccan, and later on, at Calcutta and Dhákká for use in Bengal. The French Compagnie des Indes exercised a similar privilege of issuing 'Arkát' rupees at Pondicherry. The Arkát rupees struck at Madras had the mark of a *trisul* or 'Siva's trident', those struck at Calcutta a *ross* and the French, a *crescent* †.

In Bengal the Company were for a long time obliged to send their bullion to be coined at the mints of the Nawáb of the province which were at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád. But at length in 1759 (1171 2) the Nawáb Siráj ad-daulah gave them permission to establish a mint of their own at Calcutta ‡. In 1764 (1176) after the battle of Buxar the Moghul Emperor Sháh Álam submitted to the English, who in 1765 took over the administration of what remained of his realm, but assigned to him the province of Alláhábád with the district of Korah, together with a subsidy for his establishment. § In taking over the administration the Company also assumed the right of coinage. At first indeed the Nawáb of Bengal continued to strike coins, whilst agreeing to pass Calcutta rupees as equal to those of his own mint of Murshidábád but the mints at Patnah Dhákká and Murshidábád were soon abolished, and all the coins for Bengal were struck at Calcutta whatever supposititious mint name they might bear ||.

* Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, 4.

† Thurston op. cit. 50; 102 note

‡ Ibid. 33

§ This was arranged by the Treaty of Alláhábád dated 16 Aug 1763 between the English and the Nawáb Wazir of Oudh, and by "Articles of agreement" dated 19 Aug 1763 confirming certain firms of the 12th of the same month. The Treaty is given in fac simile in the *Journal of Indian Art* No 31. The coin issued in the Emperor's name at Calcutta in A. D. 1170, the only piece of its kind seems to have been struck in commemoration of this event. It is in the nature of a medal.

|| Thurston op. cit. 34 35

Here, then, we come upon one of the perplexities of this period. For some years after 1765 there appears to have been a double issue in Bengal,—the Nawáb's and the Company's, and no record so far has been published of the distinction between the two. In the classification of these issues in the present volume, the principal guide has been the style and fabric of the coins themselves.

In 1793 (1207-8) the Company endeavoured to put an end to the existing confusion and discrepancies of weight and purity by establishing a standard currency which should supersede the various local issues. For this purpose they selected the coinage struck at Murshidábád in the 19th year of Sháh-Álam's reign as the most suitable for imitation,—presumably because the most correct in standard and the most perfect in design and execution. The result was the coin familiar to Anglo-Indians under the name of the “19 san” or “síkkah” rupee (and mohr) of Murshidábád, which was now fixed as the standard coin to the exclusion of all others in Bengal, though the old rupees of the 11th, 12th and 15th year were still to pass current until there should be a sufficiency of the new coinage.* The old mints at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád are said to have been revived for this issue: but Marsden asserts that it was all coined at Calcutta. The 19th year of Sháh-Álam's reign was retained on the obverse, whatever Hijrah year might appear on the reverse, and this absurd anachronism went on until the true colonial coinage of 1835 was introduced.

So much for the foundation of the Lower Bengal coinage which formed the chief currency of Calcutta until 1835, though modified, from time to time, notably in 1818 and 1832. The upper country in Bengal, however, was served from other mints, of which the chief were Benáres and Farrukhábád, and these were the only two

* Marsden, *Num Orient*, II 688 Prinsep, *op cit*, 24

up-country mints used by the Company until 1830. The Benares mint was established by Rājā Balwant Singh in 1730 (1142), and remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of the province in 1765 * The Company's Farrukhabād mint was founded in 1803 (1218), about a year after the Dūab had been ceded to the English, and issued its '45 san' rupee, in imitation of what was known as the "Lucknow 45 san sikkah † struck at the Fathgarh mint of the Moghul the 45th year of 'Shāh Álam cor responding to the year 1218 of the Hijrah (1803) The Benares mint which had for some time been issuing the Nawāb of Oudh's rupees, in 1806 was made to coin Company's coin, with the mint-mark of the trisul or Siva's trident. Neither mint enjoyed a long existence. That at Farrukhabād was closed in 1824 (1240) and that at Benares in 1830 (1246) ‡ but, in accordance with the anomalous ways of the time the Benares mint ceased to issue its own rupees in 1819 and substituted an issue of *Farrukhabād* rupees from 1819 till its suppression in 1830. After that date, Sāgar § and Calcutta took up the duty of issuing *Farrukhabād* coins for the up-country circulation until this branch of the coinage was suppressed in 1835. The various difficulties in the classification of the coins arising from this confusion of mints will be noticed further on.

The following table, based upon Prinsep's data, || shows the different classes of the Company's Bengal

* Prinsep, op. cit. 28. Thurston, p. cit. 43.

† It is not explained why it was called a "Lucknow rupee, although it bore the name of Ahmadnagar Farrukhabād and was struck at Fath garh; but this is merely an example of the confusion of the subject.

‡ Prinsep, op. cit. 26.

§ Sāgar was established as a native mint in 1770 (1193) by the Peshwā's officer at Garrah Mandiāh; and was ceded to the English in 1818.

|| Op. cit. 3

issues, so far as they adopted the European style of a collar, rim, or milled edges, by which they may be distinguished. That there were other issues after the native style will be shown later.

Murshidábád —

Old standard sikkah rupee of 1793-1818

Milling, etc.



New „ „ „ „ 1818-1832



Later standard sikkah rupee of 1832-5.

No milling, but
a dotted rim on
the face

Farrukhábád —

Old standard Farrukhábád rupee (or
“45 san Lucknow rupee”) of
1803-19.



New standard Farrukhábád rupee
(coined at Farrukhábád, 1819-24,
at Benáres 1819-30; and at Ságár
and Calcutta, 1819-33).



Later Farrukhábád rupee 1833-5.

Plain edge and
plain rim.

Benáres —

Benáres rupee 1806-1819



It will be noticed that oblique milling prevailed in all three mints until 1818-9, straight milling from 1819 to 1832-3, and plain edges from 1833-5.

In September 1835 the Company established an English coinage with the head of William IV. in place of the name of the Moghul Emperor, and all the older issues were ordered to be suppressed.

Turning to Bombay, we find that the plan of a uniform and fixed coinage was adopted there rather later than the establishment of the “19 san Murshidábád” currency in Bengal (1793). The mohrs and rupees of

Sûrat had long been the models on which the Bombay coins had been imitated, but there arose discrepancies in the fineness which obliged the Company to have their coins restruck at Sûrat. It was not till 1800 (1214) that the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of Sûrat rupees * and not till 1804 (1219), the 46th year of Shâh Âlam, that a fixed coinage was established†. The Bombay Sûrat coins, both in gold and silver, bearing this year, were distinguished by a crown but this mark was soon abandoned, and the familiar "46 san Sûrat rupees" are only distinguishable by their date from the native issues. Like the "19 san" rupee of Murshidâbâd, the "46 san" rupee of Sûrat continued to be struck irrespective of the true date, until the establishment of a general British currency in 1835.

The Madras coinage with the nominal mint Arkât, has already been mentioned.

The foregoing summary of the history of the coinage of the East India Company up to the establishment of an English currency in 1835 prepares the way for an examination of the reasons which have ruled the classification of these issues in the present volume, and of the means of distinguishing between them and the contemporary native coinages.

The history of the Company's coinage (for circulation among natives) before 1835 has been seen to fall into three periods —

1 The Period of Prohibition when the Company either sent its bullion to be coined at the Moghul mints, or else issued illicit imitations ; e. forgeries.

Prinsep, op. cit. 28 This year is the date of the suppression of the native hâwâb or governor at Sûrat.

† Atkins, *Coinage of British Possessions and Colonies* (1850) s. ys that Sûrat rupees were copied by the Company from 1733 to 1780 (1146—1194) and then the 46 san rupee was struck. This last statement is irreconcileable with the fact that Shâh Âlam's 46th year corresponds to 1804.

2. The Period of Concession; when the Company obtained limited rights of coining, viz.—

- a. To coin at Bombay, 1716 (1129), but not exercised until 1725 (1137).
- b. To copy Arkát rupees, 1742 (1154).
- c. To establish a mint at Calcutta, 1759 (1171).

3. The Period of Administration, when the Company practically took over the administration and minting of the Moghul Empire, 1765 (1178)

In classifying the coins these three periods must be treated in succession —

(1) During the *first* of these periods it is obviously impossible to distinguish between the Moghul and the Company's issues. The latter were forgeries, and forgeries that were so good that they apparently could not be detected.

(2.) In the *second* period there are only three mints to be considered. Bombay, Arkát (Madras), and Calcutta, corresponding to the three chief factories of the Company and to the three modern Presidencies.

We are not informed what coin the Bombay mint was authorized to issue in 1716, but it is termed "coin of the Empire," which must indicate coin such as the Moghul Emperor issued from his own mints and any doubt which might be entertained on the subject is removed by the discovery, in the British Museum, of the very coins in question. They will be found described on pp 278-9, and all bear the mint name مسی (or م) *Munbai*, pronounced *Mumbai* (Bombay) *. The earliest, three in number, are dated A H 1181 (1719), and the year 1 [of Muhammad Sháh], which shows that the

* Marsden read this as "*the Moneer of the maps,*" and Mr. Thurst-
ton, *op. cit.*, describes his no 39 (Pl. xvi 4) as a *Súrat* rupee, though
it reads *Munbai* and is similar to nos 79 and 80, p 279, in the
present volume

privilege of coining granted in 1716, was speedily exercised, and not postponed till 1725 as stated in the records. These coins, and one of 1143 (1730), do not bear the name of a Moghul Emperor on the reverse, but merely the inaccurately engraved inscription سکہ مارک ساکن ساہ خازی What the figure 5 represents is a difficult problem, unless it be a bad copy of the ۱ in ساہ ساہان ساہ It may refer to the relation of the coins to the rupee for they all weigh 87 grains which is about one-fifth of the full weight of a rupee The 1725 issue, recorded in the annals, is represented by the rupee no. 72 p 278 which bears the name of Muhammad Shah and the regnal year 7, corresponding to 1137 (1725) A later rupee is dated in the eighteenth year of Muhammad Shah, and A.H. 1148 (1785), with a counter stamp, probably a shroff mark of a Moghul money changer A gold mohr is dated the 9th of Shah Alam A.H. 1182 (1768) and a rupee bears the same regnal year, but the Hijrah date is 1188 (1774), an error not infrequent on Anglo-Moghul coins Finally two very badly engraved rupees, having no dates and wearing a modern look, appear to have been issued at Calcutta for Bombay in 1800 *

As to Arkāt, there is little difficulty in distinguishing the coins struck with this name at Madras, Calcutta and Pondicherry, from those issued by the Moghul authorities at Arkāt itself The latter have no particular mark, whilst there is ample authority for identifying the trisūl roso, and crescent, as the respective symbols of the three European mints Examples of the native issues are described on p 289, and illustrated on Pl. xxvii The Company's coins all bear the name of 'Alamgir II, and the sixth year of his reign (whatever the Hijrah year),

* See the footnote p. 279

which seems to suggest that the issue of Arkát rupees, though authorized in 1742 (1154), was not actually carried out till the reign of that Emperor 1754—61 (1167—75). The earliest dated issues in the British Museum are of A.H. 1213—4 (1798—1800), and are precisely similar to the contemporary native coinage of Arkát, with the addition of the trisúl ψ. In 1815 a milled coinage was established (with the name of 'Álamgír II, and years 1172 and 6 of reign) which lasted until 1835, and was issued at Madras with the trisúl and at Calcutta with the rose. The Calcutta issues have a straight milling, which, on the analogy of the Company's Bengal currency, would suggest that they were struck between 1818 and 1832. (See pp 282—5, and Pl. xxxii). The French rupees, with the mint Arkút and the crescent, bear the name of Sháh-'Álam more usually than that of 'Álamgír II, and, unlike the English issues, they vary the regual years on the obverse nearly in accordance with those of the Hijrah on the reverse.* (See pp. 286-7 and Pl. xxxii) The same symbols, the trisúl and the crescent, appear on some rupees of Masulipatan, but here both belong to the period of the English occupation; though the crescent is doubtless a survival from the French conquest. (See p 288, Pl. xxxii)

Of the Calcutta mint, authorized in 1759 (1171), very little is known in this *second* period. The only† occurrence of this name is on the commemorative piece of 1176 already referred to (*ante*, p. lxxxv, note), and on some copper coins (p. 289). The Calcutta mint was almost exclusively employed in issuing coins bearing the names of

* M Zay's work on the French colonial coinages is weak in the Indian section.

† The rupee no 726, described by an oversight on p. 143 as of Calcutta, is, of course, of Golkondah

other mints (e.g. Arkât, and later on Murahidâbad, Furrukhâbâd, &c.)

(8) The *third* period presents the chief difficulties in classification. It extends from the assumption of administrative powers by the Company in Bengal in 1765 to the inauguration of a European currency in 1835 during the whole of which interval the name of Shâh 'Âlam appears on the Company's coinage (except that of "Arkât"), although this Emperor died in 1806. As Shâh 'Âlam's authority was purely nominal, and he was generally under British or Marâtha control it is idle to seek for any individual exercise of monetary powers by the Emperor personally. All that has to be done is to draw the line between the coinage issued in his name by the provincial governors (however independent, or however much under the real authority of the English) and the coinage issued at the Company's mints, which were few and well known. (See table above p. cii.) The latter alone can be properly termed Company's coins, however much other money may have been supervised by their officers.

We have first to determine what coins must be placed under *Shâh 'Âlam*. Under this head are classed all those coins which bear his name, and have legible mints and consistent dates (i.e. dates in which the regnal and Hijrah years are in accord). A large number of these coins were issued by one or other of the numerous quasi independent states which sprang up all over India upon the decay of the Moghul authority but so long as they show the Emperor's name, and so long as their dates tally with his reign they must be classed as his coinage, though he was only a figure head. This principle of classification excludes a large number of coins which do not fulfil the conditions here laid down these will be referred to later. Shâh 'Âlam's coinage is essentially

of a local character, and is therefore divided under the several mints.

It is curious that there seem to be no specimens of Sháh-Álam's coinage issued at his first capital, Alláhábád. His most important coinage was at Náhájpuránábád, modern Dehli, where he can hardly be said to have been master; since he was a puppet there in the hands of the Maráthas from 1771-88 (1185-1203) and their prisoner from 1788 until Lord Lake's victory over them, March 14, 1803 (1217), when Delhi was administered for a year or two by a British resident. There are very few coins of this mint belonging to the Marátha period, and these present no peculiarities but the British occupation is prominently signalized on the coinage. The British lion, which was the Company's crest, appears to the right of the imperial umbrella on rupees of 1218 (which year began in April 1803), but in deference, it is said, to the prejudices of the blind Emperor, who was told that the English had engraved an unclean animal on the coins, the lion gave place to the cinquefoil (the badge adopted on the coinage by the Company)* on rupees of 1218 and 1219 (1803-4). In the same way, on the large thin issues (probably *nisárs*, see above, p lxxxvi) of this mint, instead of the tree which usually stands beside the umbrella, we find the

* Although a rose with five petals formed part of the arms of the "Old" Company, at least as early as 1677 (cf plate in *Journal of Indian Art*, no 31), it was not found in the arms of the "New" Company, or of the Honourable United Company. The new arms granted in 1698 were Argent a cross gules, on a shield in the dexter quarter the arms of France and England quarterly within a compartment, adorned with an Imperial crown, for the crest, upon a helm on a torse or wreath argent and gules, a lion rampant gardant or, holding between his paws an imperial crown proper, mantled gules, doubled argent, supported by two lions gardant or, each holding a banner argent charged with a cross gules (See facsimile of the Grant in *Journal of Indian Art*, no 31)

cinqefoil * introduced on rupees of 1218 to 1221, while a truly British wreath, composed of roses, thistles, and shamrocks encircles the coinage of A.H. 1219 to 1220 (See pp 234-6 and Pl. xxvi.) Sháh Álam's coinage at Etáwá, Ahmadábád, Árkát, Akbarábád, Nájsbábád (the capital of the Rohila chief Nájsb-ad-daulah) and other mints, calls for no special notice, he died in 1221 (1806)

We now come to mints which passed from native control into the Company's such as Benáres, and the problem to be determined is where the native coinage ends and the Company's begins. The older Benáres type (represented in the Museum from A.H. 1183 to 1196) was exchanged for a new issue, distinguished by a large flower of four petals, at or before 1203 (1787-8). These coins bear a double regnal year, one referring to Sháh 'Álam, the other invariably 17. Marsden † explains this latter as being the date of the succession (1191 A.H.) of Ásaf-ad-daulah, the Nawáb-Vazír of Oudh, under whose authority these coins were issued: the year 1191, of course, being the 17th year of Sháh 'Álam, who came to the throne in 1173. This type of Benáres coinage runs on, as to regnal years, to the 49th year of Sháh 'Álam, which corresponds to 1221, the year of his death but the Hijrah dates include 1222, 1224 and 1225 (1810 A.D.) all later than the Emperor's death (See p. 244 Pl. xxviii.)

Now we have already seen that Prinsep says that the Benáres mint remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of Bengal in 1765. It is distinctly stated by the Indian historians that on the death of the Nawáb Vazír Shúja-

* The same arrangement was adopted by Muhammád Akbar II and Bahídur II the two puppet Emperors who succeeded Sháh 'Álam until the Indian Mutiny brought about the end of the Mughal dynasty.

† Ann. Orient. 603

ad-daulah in A.D. 1191, the English received the districts of Benáres, Jaunpúr, Ghájpúr, and Chumár, from his successor Ásaf-ad-daulah, in consideration of his being confirmed in his post, and these parts were accordingly annexed. The coins with the special year of the Nawáb of Oudh seem to disprove this statement—the native control, according to them, must have lasted up to 1810. On the other hand, the only milled Benáres rupee in the collection (no. 66, p. 277, Pl. xxvi), clearly belonging to the Company's issue of 1806—1819, bears the Nawáb's number 17 and the four-petal flower, exactly like the earlier issues, but the Hijrah year 1229 (1814). Moreover, it is distinctly stated that the Company issued coins at Benáres from 1806. We must therefore conclude either that the Company permitted the Nawáb to go on coining till 1810, or that they began their own coinage at Benáres by copying his. But that the Company did issue coins of a pronounced native type, without the collar or milled edge, is shown by the series of eleven coins described on p. 276 (Pl. xxxi). These belong to the older Benáres type, prior to the four-petal-flower type, but the fabric is unquestionably more modern, and the fact that a fixed regnal year (26) is retained, whilst the Hijrah years range from 1212 to 1233 (1797 to 1817), is a probable indication of European negligence. These are, in my opinion, Company's coins. And if so, this is a reason why the flower type should not be theirs, for it is improbable that they issued both simultaneously. Thus we have—

Old Benáres type 1183-1196
Flower-type (with Nawáb's year 17)	1203-1225
Company's <i>native style</i> and regnal year 26	1212-1233
„ „ <i>milled flower type</i> and Nawáb's year 17,	1229

The next transitional mint, first native, then belonging

to the Company, is *Surat*. The Company coined here at the native mint and imitated native Surat coins at Bombay in the first and second periods (see above, p xxviii. ff.), but illegally they only possessed the right to coin at Bombay for internal circulation. Whatever coins they may have issued before 1800 with the name *Surat* are indistinguishable, so far as I know, from the Moghul coinage. Prinsep tells us that in 1800 the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of *Surat rupees*,* and the date is confirmed by the circumstance that the English, who had owned the fort of *Surat* since 1611 (1020), and had become supreme in the city since 1759 took the final step of abolishing the nominal authority of the native Nawâb in 1800 †. The earliest specimen of this new issue of *Surat rupees* and mohrs by the Company is the quarter mohr, No. 81 p 280. It shows but a portion of the usual inscription and no Hijrah or regnal year but it is marked with a crowned head in token of English fabrication, and it has the figures 1802 engraved (not counterstruck) on a label on the reverse. The next dated specimens have the regnal year 46 (which as has been seen, was a fixed date) a crown in place of the third point over *al-*, and (on the silver coins) the Christian date 1825. The next issue resembles this last, except in the absence of the crown there is nothing to show that it is a Company's coinage except the year 46 (1804) which is posterior to any native rule in *Surat*. The style and fabric of all these coins is native. In Nos. 87 ff., however the milled edge is employed and coins of this type continue down to the establishment of the European currency of 1835.

The Company's 'Murshidâbâd' coinage is known to

Op. cit. "4 Rupee here as before is used as a generic term for coin and includes gold mohrs.

† Hunter Imp. G. effect of India

have begun soon after their assumption of administrative authority in Bengal in 1765 (1178), but it does not follow that it began at Mušhidábád itself. The Nawáb of Bengal undoubtedly continued to issue Sháh-'Álam's money at Murshidábád, Patnáh (also called 'Azímábád), and Dhákká, for some time later.* The Murshidábád coins Nos 1188-1198, ranging from A.H. 1180 to 119x (1766-1776 ff.), which I have ascribed to the native mint, are of a totally distinct fabric from any of those on pp. 267 to 273, which belong to the Company's coinage. The regnal and Hijrah years, moreover, are consistent, which cannot be said of many of the Company's issues. If it be urged that the Company's badge, a cinquefoil, occurs on Nos 1195-6, the natural reply is that the cinquefoil, like everything else in the Company's imitative issues, must have existed on the native currency before it could be copied.

On the other hand, the issues of the regnal year 10, 1182-3 (1768) with dotted rims, described on pp. 267-8, although they present consistent regnal and Hijrah years, are marked by their fabric as the work of the Company's servants. The same fabric as that of the year 10 is seen in the issue of the year 11 (p. 269), and 12, 13, 15, and 19, but in those of 19 the regnal year for the first time remains stationary, while the Hijrah years move on through 1196, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1202, to 1203, a tolerably sure sign of the Company's handiwork. If these last belong to the Company's series, so do those of the regnal year 10. They are doubtless the coins referred to in the Company's regulation of 1793, in issuing the "19 san" coinage "the rupees of the 11th, 12th, and 15th sun were indeed directed to be received equally with the 19th sun sicca rupee, but this

* See above, p. lxxxv

was a temporary measure." A glance at Plates xxx and xxx will show the difference between this fabric and that of the native issues.

The deduction from what has been said above is that the Nawâb went on coining at Murshidâbâd for some years, whilst the Company were simultaneously striking coins, with the name of Murshidâbâd, at Calcutta. This was the result of the treaty made in 1765 between the Governor and Council of Fort William and the Nawâb of Bengal by which the latter agreed to 'cause the rupees coined at Calcutta to pass in every respect equal to the Sikkas of Moorshedabad, without any deduction of Batta'*. It is true that the native mints were withdrawn "soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, † but the phrase is elastic, and the native mints may have continued to issue Murshidâbâd rupees for a dozen years, whilst the Company was going through the experiments of the regnal years 10 to 15, leading up to the well known "19 san sikkhâ," the various stages of which are described on pp. 272-3

The trial piece of 1784, p. 271, is included in this volume as the earliest milled coin of the Company. The inscription on the edge ("United East India Company"), however, would not have commended it to natives.

The Farrukhâbâd issues call for little notice. The native coinages run from A.H. 1170 to 1218, though the regnal year 39 is misused on the last four coins. The Company's issues of '45 san" rupees, with three successive varieties of milling or plain rim, are represented on pp. 274-5 and Pl. xxx:

§ 10 LOCAL COINAGE.

In spite of this somewhat intricate examination of the various issues of the 18th and 19th centuries in India, a considerable number of coins have necessarily been omitted. These are what are known as "Indian Local Coinages"

They consist of the issues of the numerous petty states which attained to various stages of semi-independence or nominal dependence during the decay of the Moghul empire, and especially during the reign of Sháh-'Álam. They generally bear this Emperor's name, often long after his decease, but their dates are frequently fictitious, the regnal year bears no agreement with that of the Hijrah, and worst of all the mint itself is often wanting, or is merely represented by a symbol, which not seldom stands for more than one mint, and which too often it is impossible to identify with any mint. Had these local issues been carefully described and engraved when they were current, there would be no difficulty in the subject; and the plain reason that they defy classification is that all those who were living at the time when they were in circulation are long dead, and even Prinsep, with all the materials which were at his hand in 1833, was compelled to acknowledge the hopeless confusion of this branch of the coinage. What Prinsep could not effect with his opportunities in 1833, no one can accomplish after sixty years have diminished or abolished every source of information. The complexity of the subject may best be illustrated by a quotation from Prinsep's work * He based his remarks on reports presented by government officers in

* *Useful Tables*, 27 ff

Ajmír, Málwah, and the Narbada provinces in reply to questions circulated through the Mint Committee in 1818 and 1823, but in spite of such valuable materials he was forced to admit the incompleteness of his information.

"We have before remarked," he says that none of the coins now [1883] forming the circulation of Hindustán bear any other name than that of Sháh Álam,* and although we have no perfect information of the origin or date of the mints of Punah, Nágpur or of the principal states of Rájputána, still we may safely assume that, until the authority of Dehlí was annihilated, the representative of the monarch in the various *subahs*, or provinces, alone exercised the privilege of coining and that even when it was assumed by chieftains already in actual independence the form of a *sazad* or permission was obtained from the Emperor by purchase or extortion. The petty Rájá of Dattiah, for instance was indignant [in 1824] at the supposition that he had opened his mint without authority and of all the chiefs within Lieut. Moody's agency [at Bangál and Kantál] Rájá Pratáp Singh of Chatrapur was the only one who could not produce his authority. The chiefs of Jhánsí and Jálau cited the sanction of the Peshwá the Tahri Rájá, the tacit permission of the English. No notice, however of mints was found in any of the *sazads* or treaties to which that officer had access.

"When first established the mints were no doubt in most cases made the source of fraudulent profit to the government, by the issue of a debased coin, which was supported at an enhanced nominal value through the interdiction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. A Hindu prince, or the minister who rules for him is in general a money-dealer : thus at Koth the executive authority has a shroff in each town, and participates in all the benefits arising out of money operations in the market.

The list of mints which have sprung up in Central India is so formidable that it is difficult to attempt any classification of

This is not strictly accurate. The Arkáti rupees, for example bore the name of 'Bamgir II'

them Mr. Wilder, in 1819, enumerates the following rupees current in Ajmír — Old Ajmír, Sríshí, Krishnagarh, Kochanwá, Chitor, Jaipúr, Hálí, Jodhpúr, Udaipúr, Sháhpúrah, Pratápgarh, Kotá Bundí, and Bhilwárá.

"Mr. Maddock furnishes an equally long list from the Narbáda — Panní, Chatrapúr, Sironj, Shánsi, Chanda, Srinagar, Nágpúr, Garrah-Kotá, Bálisáhí, Ráthgarh, Tálri, Bhopál, Sohágpúr, Sudhaurah, Jálaoñ, Ujjain, Iságáh.

"The difficulty is also increased by the threefold appellations given to coins first, from the place of fabrication, as Indore, Ujjain, Ságar proper, etc., second, from the person issuing them, as Sindhusáhí from Sindhu, Bálisáhí from Bálújí Pandit, Gaur Sáhí from 'Ali Gaur, afterwards Sháh-Álam, Mutí-Sáhí, a well-known Alláhábád coin of Mr Achmuty, third, from some distinguishing symbol impressed on the field, as Trisúl, from the 'trident' of Siva, Shamshír from the figure of a 'sword' on the Haiderábád coin, Machhlisáhí and Shírsáhí from the 'fish,' and 'tiger' of the old and new Lucknow rupee, etc. There are also other titles common to different localities, as Chalan, 'current,' Hálí, 'of the present time,' and the distinction into Sans or different years of Sháh-Álam's reign . . .

"In Ajmír the Sríshí rupee, coined by Tantia, formed in 1815 the principal currency, it has been partly supplanted by the Farrukhábád rupee since the province came into our possession.

"In Kotá there are three mints, at Kotá, Tantia Patan, and Gangroun, coining on an average thirty-six lákhs per annum, the currency is not debased

"The Holkar currency of Indore, Hardá, and Makeswar and Ujjain rupee, are nearly at par with the Farrukhábád, but they maintain an unequal contest with the Sálimsáhí rupee, coined by the Rájá of Pratápgarh, of which there are three kinds . . .

"The northern parts of the Narbada territories were supplied with a base currency struck at Jabalpúr by Nána Ghatka in 1800, this mint was suppressed on cession to the English. The southern part (Dakhantír) had a rupee of still lower value struck at Sohágpúr, where a mint was established in 1810 it was abolished in 1818 by Mr. Molony. These rupees passed at par with Chanda and Nágpúr rupees, the chief issue of Berár.

The Ságar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah, and coined about seventeen lakhs of Bálá sáhi rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr Maddock, who to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word Sagar in small English characters on the die. The new Ságar mint, erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation.

The standard of the Maráthí Government at Nágpur to which all the neighbouring mints were doubtless intended to conform, presents itself [even since the appointment of a British resident] one of the worst examples of irregularity and depreciation.

In the Haidarábád country the government of the Nizám or of his Hindu minister has not been behindhand with its Maráthí rivals in the adulteration of the local currency and by way of introducing greater confusion and vexation there is a superior standard for the Palace and the Residency an inferior for the city, and a *hukm chaláni*, or forced token, the precise nature of which is dubious. The worst species are struck at Náráyanpat.

In Bandalkhand the circulation consisted chiefly of Bálá Ráo's rupee, struck at Srínagar near Panná. This mint issued at the time of its institution in 1794 about eighteen lakhs per annum, but after 1819 the coinage fell to four lakhs. The same prince set up a mint at Jálau, his capital, in 1809 its issue was at first six lakhs, and is now diminished to one-third of that amount.

The Hánáí mint of Ráo Raín Chand dates from 1780 it issued three lakhs. Kuár Pratáp Singh's at Chatrapur dates from 1816. The mints of Panná (1780), Samtar (of 1808) were on a most insignificant scale and have been put down. The Dattiah mint dates from 1784."

The Korah Alláhbád, Agrah, Saháranpur, Baraill Kálpi, Etúwa, Mathurá Pánipat, and other rupees, belonging 'more immediately to the Delhi group,' were coined only on particular occasions or for short periods and the mints 'have long disappeared from our list.'

It is obvious that the local issues described in the

preceding extracts cannot properly be classed with the imperial currency of the Moghuls, but form a series apart. On this ground, and on account of the impossibility of identifying most of the mints with any approach to precision, they have been excluded from the present Catalogue. Their proper place would be in a catalogue of the minor coinages which sprang up on the decay of the central power, in which the coins of the Sikhs, the Marathas, and other modern Indian money, would also find a place. It must be confessed, however, that the line between the local and imperial coinage is hard to draw during Sháh-Álam's reign, and some of the coins described under this Emperor might perhaps be classed with equal reason among the local issues.

In conclusion I have to thank Dr Rieu and the Keeper of Coins for reading and interpreting the Persian distichs, and Mr E. J. Rapson for deciphering the Nágari and Bengálí inscriptions on the copper coins of the East India Company. My indebtedness to various books and articles is duly recorded in numerous references in the preceding pages.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE

ATHENÆUM CLUB,
May 30, 1892.

TABLE
OR THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN
THIS CATALOGUE.

ا	a,		b	z
ب	b		ع	ر
پ	p		غ	gh
ت	t		ف	f
ٿ	th		ق	k
ڇ	j		ک	kg*
ڙ	ch		ل	l
ڦ	h		م	m
ڻ	kh		ڻ	n
ڏ	d		ڦ	h
ڙ	s		و	w
ڻ	r		ڻ	v
ڙ	c		ئ	u
ڻ	s		-	-
ڻ	sh		ا	ا
ڻ	ص		ي	ي
ڻ	ض		و	و
ڻ	ڦ		ئي	ئي

* The distinction between the letters *d* and *u* is not shown on the
cards and therefore is not marked in the Catalogue.

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No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	A H
1	AR	Bábar	—	933
2	„	„	—	935
3	„	„	Lahore	936
8	AN	Humáyún	—	—
9	„	„	—	—
11	AR	„	—	962
12	„	„	—	—
13	„	„	Lahore	—
18	„	„	—	942
19	„	„	—	—

PLATE II.—AKBAR GOLD

23	AN	Akbar	Agrah (Five Mohrs)	971
24	„	„	Agrah ?	„
25	„	„	Lahore	„
26	„	„	—	„
31	„	„	Sárangpúr	972
37	„	„	—	975
38	„	„	Dehlí	„
40	„	„	Agrah	976
43 R	„	„	Lahore	977
46 R	„	„	Jaunpúr	978
48	„	„	Ahmadábád	980
50	„	„	Agrah	981

PLATE III — AKBAR GOLD

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	A.H.
52	A	Akbar	Agrah	989
58	"		Jaunpür	983
59		"	Lahore	"
61		"	Sirhind	984
63		"	{ " Muhammadábád } { called Udalpúr " }	"
64			—	
65			—	985
66		"	Fathpur	986
70			Lahore	988
71	"		—	
73			Urdu-Zafar Karín	1000
79		"	—	"
81		"	"	"
82		"	"	"
83	"		Patnah	—

PLATE IV — AKBAR SILVER

84 R	A	Akbar	—	963
86			Agrah	967
88			Jaunpür	96x
90 F			—	970
96 R		"	Jaunpür	974
97 R	"		Dehlí	975
103	"		Ahmadábád	982
109 R		"	Jaunpür	983
119 R		"	—	996
122		"	Lahore	
124 R			Fathpur	"
127 R			Ahmadábád	957
128	"		Urdu	"
131 R		"	Patnah	"
132 F		"	—	"
141		"	Urdu Zafar Karín	1000

PLATE VII - AKBAR

SILVER AND COPPER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	A.H.
252a	Ar	Akbár	—	993
252b		"	—	997
252c		"	—	1216 (sc)
254			Alláhábád	—
255	Æ		Nárnál	963
257		"	—	966
258			Lahore	97x
261	"		Ahmadábád	982
263			Dágám	983
264	"	"	Málpur	985
266			Fathpúr	987
270		"	Jaunpur	99x
272		"	Gwálior	9xx
273	"	"	Urdú Zafar Karán	1000

COPPER WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Iláhí year and month	= (common dates)	A.H.
273a	Æ	Akbar	Alláhábád	31 Mibr	991	
274		"	Kábul	32	99x	
275	"	"	Lahore	36 Dai	999	
282	"	"	Déhli	4 ^o 4 Dai	100x	
283	"	"	Agrah	46 Abán	1009	
287	"		"	4x	10xx	

PLATE VIII.—JAHÁNGÍR:

SILVER, WITH NAME SALÍM; GOLD, WITHOUT PORTRAIT

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regal year and month	A H
288	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	2 Fai wá dín	x
290	AT	"	Agrah	—	1015
291	"	"	Lahore	1	"
292	"	"	"	"	"
294	"	"	"	3	1016
295	"	"	Agiah	4	1017
297	"	"	"	6 Mihr	1020
300	"	"	"	7 Aídibihist	1022
302	"	"	Ajmúr	—	1025
306	"	"	Ahmadábád	14	1028
308	"	"	Jahángír nagar	19 Isfandáumíz	1033-[4]
310	"	"	Lahore	22	1036
311	"	"	Burhánpúr	— Abán	—

PLATE IX.—JAHÁNGÍR:

GOLD, WITH PORTRAIT (except 305)

305	AT	Jahángír	Agiah	14	1028
312	"	"	—	6	1020
313	"	"	—	"	"
314	"	"	—	"	"
315	"	"	—	"	"
317	"	"	—	7	1021
318	"	"	Ajmúr	8	1023
319	"	"	"	9	"

PLATE X — JAHÁNGÍR
ZODIACAL MOHRS

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year	A.H.
322	<i>A</i>	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
323	"	"	"		16	1030
324	"	"	"	Taurus	14	1028
325	"	"	"	"	16	1030
328	"	"	"	Gemini	"	1031
331	"	"	"		18	1032
332	"	"	"	Cancer	15	1029
333a	"	"	"		16	1030
333c	"	"	"	Leo	14	1028
334	"	"	"		17	1031
337	"	"	"	Virgo	16	1030
339	"	"	"			1031
340	"	"	"			1031
341	"	"	"		19	1033
343	"	"	"	Libra	16	1030
346	"	"	"	Scorpio	—	1030
346a	"	"	"	"	16	"
348	"	"	"	Sagittarius	"	1031
350	"	"	"	Capricornus	14	1024
353	"	"	"		16	1031
355	"	"	"	Aquarius	"	"
356	"	"	"		18	103
357	"	"	Ahmadabad		—	—
358	"	"	Agrah	Pisces	13	103

PLATE XI.—JAHÁNGÍR:
ZODIACAL RUPEES.

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year	A.H.
362	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Aries	13	1027
361	"	"	"	Taurus	"	"
369	"	"	"	Gemini	"	"
370	"	"	"	Cancer	"	"
374	"	"	"	Scorpio	—	"

IMITATIONS OF ZODIACAL MOHRS.

376	AN	Jahángír	Agrah	Cancer	—	1028
377	"	"	"	Leo	—	1032
378	"	"	"	Virgo	14	1028
379	"	"	"	"	17	1033
380	"	"	"	Scorpio	12	1028
381	"	"	,	Sagittarius	17	1033
382	"	"	"	Capricornus	16	1031
383	"	"	"	Aquarius	13	1028
384	"	"	"	Pisces	„	"

IMITATION OF ZODIACAL RUPEE,

385	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Leo	13	1027
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LATE IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.

386	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
387	"	"	"	Taurus	„	"
388	"	"	"	Gemini	15	1029
390	"	"	"	Cancer	17	1031
391	"	"	"	Leo	16	1029
393	"	"	"	Virgo	17	1033
395	"	"	"	Libra	18	1032
397	"	"	"	Scorpio	12	1028
398	"	"	"	Sagittarius	17	1033
399	"	"	"	Capricornus	18	1033
400	"	"	"	Aquarius	13	1028
401	"	"	"	Pisces	„	"

PLATE XII — JAHÁNGÍR SILVER

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year and month	A.H
403	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	1	1014
403	"		"	"	"
404	"	,	Akbarnagar	—	"
405			Kábul	1	
411	"		Ahmadábád	2	1015
413	"		Patnáh	2 Isfandármiz	"
414		,	Lahore	1	,
415	"	,	"	2	,
424	"		,	5	1017
425	"	,	Ahmadábád	,	1018
432			Agrah	, Isfandármiz	1019
433	,	"	Kashmír	—	,
438	"		Lahore	5 Bahman	,
439	,		Agrah	6 Abán	1020

PLATE XIII — JAHÁNGÍR SILVER

440	AR	Jahángír	Kandahár	6	1020
441	"	"	Agrah	" Isfandármiz	1021
442		"	"	7 Ardfibhist	"
444	"		Dehli	Mehr	
445		"	Kandahár	" —	"
447			Lahore	Farwardín	
451	"	"	Kandahár	8 Ardfibhist	1023
455	"	"	Lahore	9	—
460	"	"	Ajúnír	11	1024
461	"		Ahmadábád	— Abán	"
463			Lahore	11	,
467		,	Patnáh	12 Shahriwar	1026
468	,	"	Tattah	" Khúrdád	"
472	"	,	Kandahár	13	1027
473	"		Kábul	" ? Shahriwar	,

PLATE XIV.—JAHÁNGÍR· SILVER.

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year and month	A H
475	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	13	1027
488	„	„	Lahore	15	1029
491	„	„	„	16	1030
498	„	„	Súrat	18	1033
501	„	„	Jahángírnagar	19 Shahriwar	—
510 R	„	„	„	20 ? Mihr	—

COPPER.

512	Æ	„	Agrah	7	1021
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WITH NAME OF NÚR-JAHÁN.

513	AR	{Jahángír and } Núr-Jahán }	Súrat	—	1036
515 R	AR	„	Ahmadábád	—	1034
516	„	„	Lahore	20	„
518	„	„	„	—	„
519	„	„	Súrat	2[0]	„
523	„	„	Agrah	22	1037
525	„	„	Patnah	„	„
526	„	„	„	„	—

DÁWAR BAKHSH.

527	AR	Dáwar Bakhsh	Lahore	1	1037
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PLATE XV.—SHÁH-JAHÁN· GOLD.

529	A	Sháh-Jahán	Ahmadábád	2 Khurdád	1038
530	„	„	Daulatábád	„	—
534	„	„	Akbaiábád	—	1042
536	„	„	Lahore	5	„
541	„	„	Akbarábád	—	1043
544	„	„	Ahmadábád	8	1045
549	„	„	—	12	1049
551	„	„	Akbaiábád	14	1050
563	„	„	Burhánpúr	25	1061
566	„	„	Daulatábád	27	1063
568	„	„	Shábjahánábád	30	1066
577	„	„	—	—	—

PLATE XVI—SHÁH-JAHÁN SILVER

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year and month	A.H.
578	AR	Sháh-Jahán	Lahore	1	1037
580	"		Burhánpúr	"	,
581	"		Agrah	,	1038
582*	"		"	2	,
583	"		Akbarábád	Tír	
584	"		Patnáh	2	,
585			Súrat	1	
588			Akbarábád	2	1039
589			Akbarnagar		,
603		"	Dehlí	3 Dal	1040
605	"		Akbarábád	5	1041
606	"		Alláhábád	4 Asur	,
608			Patnáh	" "	,
621			Akbarábád	6	1043
622	"		"	"	,

PLATE XVII—SHÁH-JAHÁN SILVER

623	AR	Sháh-Jahán	Alláhábád	6	—
625			Bhakar		1043
626			, ?		"
629	"		Akbarnagar	7 Farwardín	
632*	"		Lahore	,	1044
634			Bhakar	8	1045
643	"		Tattah	10 Khurdád	1047
651*			Lahore	13	1049
659			Surat	20	1057
666			Junahgarh	—	1059
669*			Sháhjahánábád	24	1060
671*		"	Kashmír	25	1061
676	"		Daulatábád	31	1067
678*		"	Sháhjahánábád		"
681				32	1068

689* | A | Anonymous | " | — | 1069

* The coins distinguished by an asterisk are denominated in their inscriptions as *lás*, i.e. presentation pieces, or coins for distribution as largesse or for the annual tribute, &c.

PLATE XVIII.—SHUJÁ', MURÁD BAKHSH, AND AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR. GOLD.

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A H
690	Æ	Shujá'	Akbaiábád	—	1068
691	"	"	Jalaonábád?	1	„
692	Æ	Murád Bakhsh	Ahmadábád	1	„
694	Æ	"	"	"	„
696 R	"	"	Súrat	"	„
699	"	"	"	"	—
700 R	"	"	Cambay	"	—
701	Æ	Aurangzíb	Tattah	5	1072
702	"	"	Aurangábád	6	1074
706	"	"	Akbarnagai	12	—
708	"	"	Golkondah	20	1086
709	"	"	Sháhjabánábád	24	1091
711	"	"	Bíjápúr	31	1099
715*	"	"	Chínápatan	35	1103
719	"	"	{ Khujistah-bunyád } (Aurangábád)	42	1109
721*	"	"	[Chíná]patan	"	1111

PLATE XIX.—AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: SILVER.

725	Æ	Aurangzíb	Akbaiábád	1	—
726	"	"	Golkondah	1	1069
728	"	"	Patnah	1	1070
729	"	"	Multán	3	„
732	"	"	—	4	1071
733	"	"	Akbaiábád	"	„
734	"	"	Júnahgarh	—	„
739	"	"	"	6	1074
742a	"	"	Akbarnagar	9	107x
743	"	"	Sháhjabánábád	"	1076
745	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1077
748	"	"	Golkondah	14	1076 (sic)
749	"	"	"	15	—
762	"	"	Súrat	24	1091
772 Obv	"	"	'Alamgípúr	—	1096
777	"	"	Nárnól	3v	1098
781	"	"	Zafarpúr	32	1100
782	"	"	Kábul	"	—

PLATE XX
AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR SILVER AND A'ZAM

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A.H.
788	AR	Aurangzib	Chinápatan	35	—
796	"		Surat	37	1105
798Obv		"	Ajmír	38	"
804	"	"	Berállí	39	1107
805	"	"	Nasratábád	38	—
808	"	"	Zafarábád	40	1107
809	"	"	Ahmadnagar		1108
811	,		Etáwah	41	,
814		"	Lahore		,
819	"		Júnahgarh	41	1109
821		"	Cambay	43	1111
823	"		Masulipatan	44	,
847	N	A'zam	Khujshtah bonyád	1	1118
849		"	Burhánpur	1	1119
850	AR	"	Ahmadábád	,	,
851	"		Burhánpur	"	"

PLATE XXI — KÁM BAKHSH, BAHÁDUR

852	N	Kám Baksh	Haidarábád	2	11 ^o 0
853	AR		Bijápur	"	
854	N	Bahadur	Pesháwar		
856Obv	"		Sháhjahánábád		
858			Lahore	"	
861		"	Khujshtah bonyád	4	11 ^o 1
862	"	"	Ujjain	—	11 ^o 2
863		"	Akbarábád	5	11 ^o 3
866	AR		Ajmír	1	1119
867	"		Sháhjahánábád	,	"
868		"	Azimabud (Patna)	2	1120
870	"	"	Akbarábád		
871	"	"	Burhánpur	1	1121
872	"	"	Sholapur		1122
8	"	"	Surat	6	11 ^o 4

PLATE XXII.—JAHÁNDÁR, FARRUKH-SIYAR: GOLD

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year	A H
877	AT	Jahándáu	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1124
878	"	"	"	"	"
880	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
885	AR	"	"	"	"
887	"	"	[Akbarábád]	"	"
889*	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	—	"
890	AT	Farrukh-siyar	Murshidábád	1	—
891	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	4	1127
892	"	"	Lahore	5	1129
893	"	"	Baialí	"	—
894	"	"	Bihánpúr	6	—
897	"	"	Multán	7	1130
898	"	"	Bijápúr	"	—
900	"	"	—	—	1125
900a	"	"	Imtiyázgarh	3	—
901	"	"	Gútí	5	1128
902	"	"	Gangpúr	"	"

PLATE XXIII.

FARRUKH-SIYAR: SILVER, RAFÍ-AD-DARAJÁT.

903	AR	Farrukh-siyar	Jahángírnagar	1	1124
907	"	"	Katak	2	1125
918	"	"	Etáwá	5	1128
920	"	"	Chínápatan	"	"
924 Obv	"	"	Akbarábád	"	1129
925	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
927	"	"	Gwálior	6	"
928	"	"	Lahore	"	"
931	"	"	Murshidábád	"	—
933	"	"	Arkát	7	1130
935	"	"	Multán	"	"
936	"	"	A'zamnagar	—	—
937	AT	Rafí-ad-daraját	Sháhjahánábád	1	1131
937a	"	"	Mu'azzamáhád	"	"
938	AR	"	Akbaiábád	"	"
941	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
942	"	"	Kúá	"	"
943	"	"	Lahore	"	"

* Nisár.

PLATE XXIV

RAFÍ AD DAULAH, NIKÚ SIYAR, IBRAHÍM

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year	A.H.
945	<i>N</i>	Rafí ad-daulah	Sháhjahánábád	1	1131
946	"	"	Khujistah bonyád	—	"
947	<i>Ar</i>	,	Akbarábád	1	"
948			Barállí	"	,
950	"	"	Arimábád (Patnáh)	"	
951	,	"	Lahoro	"	"
952			Murshidábád		"
953	<i>N</i>	Níku siyar	Súrat	1	—
955	<i>N</i>	Ibráhím	Sháhjahánábád	1	1133
956	<i>Ar</i>	"	"	"	"

PLATE XXV —MUHAMMAD

958	<i>N</i>	Mohammad	Khujistah bonyád	1	1131
959	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	3	1134
967	"	"	Akbarábád	17	1147
968	"	"	Etáwá	20	1150
973		"	Kashmír	24	1154
974		"	Lahore	25	1155
976	"		Imtlyásgarh	—	1161
977	"		"	—	—
985	<i>Ar</i>		Akbarnagar Oudh	5	1135
998	"	"	Kurá	11	1141
1011	"	"	Ajáyur	1x	1148
1019	"	"	Sháhábád	21	1151
1029	"	"	Farrukhábád	2x	1152
1032 Ob.	"	"	Siwal-Jaipur	26	1153
1033	"	,	Barállí	27	1154

PLATE XXVI.

AHMAD, 'ALAMGÍR II, SHÁH-JAHÁN [III].

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A.H.
1039	AT	Ahmad	Sháhjahánábád	1	1161
1040	"	"	Benáres	2	1162
1044	"	"	—	—	—
1045	AR	"	'Azímábád (Patnah)	1	1161
1047 Obv	"	"	Faiyukhábád	"	"
1057 "	"	"	Muiádábád	6	1167
1059	AT	'Álamgír II	Sháhjahánábád	1	11xx
1060	"	"	"	2	1168
1062	"	"	Indrapúr	4	11xx
1065	"	"	Lahore	5	1171
1066	"	"	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád	6	"
1069	"	"	Imtiyázgaih	—	—
1077*	AR	"	Akbarábád	4	1171
1082	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	5	1172
1086	AT	Sháh-Jahán [III.]	Islámábád	1	1173
1087	"	"	Ahmadnagai-Farrukhábád	"	"
1090	AR	"	Indrapúr	"	"

PLATE XXVII.—SHÁH-'ÁLAM.

1093	AT	Sháh-'Álam	Sháhjahánábád	3	1176
1094	"	"	"	32	1205
1099} †	AR	"	"	46	1218
1100}					
1104	AT	"	"	"	"
1110	"	"	"	47	1219
1118	AR	"	Etáwá	18	—
1121	"	"	Ahmadábád	16	118x
1122	"	"	Arkát	12 ?	119x
1129	"	"	Akbarábád	26	1198

PLATE XXVIII—SHÁH ÁLAM

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A.H.
1185	AR	Sháh Álam	Banáres	17	1189
1187		"	"	19	—
1188		"	"	23	1196
1189	"			30	1203
1143	"		"	45	1217
1157	AR	"	Jahángírnagar	10	1183
1159		"	Srínagar	3	—
1160		"	Súrat	4	—
1161	"	"		5	—
1163		"	"	6	—
1166	N	"	Azimábád (Patnáh)	2	—
1167	"	"		10	1189

PLATE XXIX

SHÁH 'ÁLAM, BÍDÁR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHADUR

1171	N	Sháh Álam	Ahmádnagar Farrukhbád	23	1196
1172	AR	,		6	1179
1183		"	"	39	1218
1185	N	"	Murshidábád	—	1181
1188	AR	"		8	1180
1193	"	"	"	10	—
1200	"		Najírbáwl	22	1193
1200A	N		No mlat	—	1183
1206		Bídár Bakht	Shahjálánábád	1	1203
1207	"		Ahmádábád	"	1203
1210	AR	Muhammad Akbar II	Shahjálánábád	1	1221
1217	AR	Bahadur II.	"	6	1227

**PLATE XXX—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
MURSHIDÁBÁD.**

No	Metal	Denomination	Mint	Titular Emperor	A.D. circ
<i>Appendix</i>					
1	<i>N</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	Murshidábád	Sháh-'Álam	1768
3	"	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	"	"	"
5		$\frac{1}{4}$ Annas	"	"	"
8	<i>N</i>	Mohr	"	"	1770
14	<i>R</i>	Anna	"	"	"
17	<i>N</i>	Mohr	"	"	1773
20	"	"	"	"	1782
22	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohi	"	"	1787
28	<i>R</i>	Rupee	"	"	1784
29	<i>N</i>	Mohr	"	"	1793-1818
33	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohi	"	"	"
35	<i>R</i>	Rupee	"	"	"
37	"	"	"	"	"
39 Obv.	<i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"
43	<i>N</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohr	"	"	1818-32
47 Obv.	<i>R</i>	Rupee	"	"	1832-35

**PLATE XXXI.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
FARRUKHÁBÁD, BENÁRES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.**

50	<i>R</i>	Rupee	Farrukhábad	Sháh-'Álam	1803-19
52	"	"	"	"	1833-35
54	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"
61	"	Rupee	Benáres	"	1811
66	"	"	"	"	1806-19
67	"	"	Calcutta	"	1763
68	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee	Bombay	Sháh	1719
71	"	" "	"	"	1730
72	"	Rupee	"	Muhammad	1725
76	<i>N</i>	Mohr	"	Sháh-'Álam	1768
77	<i>R</i>	Rupee	"	"	1774
79	"	Rupee	"	"	1800
80	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Bombay-Súrat	"	1718

PLATE XXXII — EAST INDIA COMPANY
SURÁT, ARKAT (MADRAS, CALCUTTA), MASULIPATAN

FRENCH COMPANY
ARKAT (PONDICHERRY)

No.	Metal.	Denomination.	Mint.	Titular Emperor	A.D.
Appended.					
81	N	½ Mohr	Surat	Sháh- Álam	1803
82		Mohr	"	"	1825
85	R	Rupee	"	"	1825
87	N	Mohr		"	—
96	R	Rupee		"	1818-32 ?
98	,	"			1832-35 ?
103	R	Rupee	Arkát (Madras)	Álamgír II.	1798-99 1
109	N	½ Mohr	"	"	1815 1
111	R	Double rupee	"	"	?
123	,	½ Rupee	(Calcutta)	"	1818-33
127		Rupee	(Pondicherry)		1755
128	"	"	"	Sháh Álam	1763
145	"	Double rupee	Masulipatan	Álamgír II. (sic)	1780
148	"	Rupee	"	Sháh Álam	1797

PLATE XXXIII
SHAH JAHÁN

Page xxxvii	N	200 Mohras	Sháhjáhnábád <i>From a cast</i>	Sháh Jahan	A.H. 1001
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PAGE. NO

- 114 heading for Kharram read Khurram.
 185 691 for Jalúnábád read Jalaonábád ?
 187 699 سکرت [کر]ت غازی [ن]ا فت read [کر]ت غازی [ن]ا فت
 143 720 " Calcutta read Golkondah.
 " " " " کلکتہ read [کلکتہ]
 183 900a Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)
 191 937 هزاران هراران read هزاران هراران.
 202 975a omit this coin it is transferred to p 251 1171a
 203 987 7 for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)
 212 1019 فوج read فوج
 223 1063 " " وحش وحش read وحش وحش.
 224 1068-70a for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)
 226 1077 first col add }
 227 1085b for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)
 229 280 heading of first col for N read R

In several instances Daulatábád is spelt Dawlatábád, and Azur, Adhur



THE MOGHUL EMPERORS
OF HINDUSTAN.

MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.		VII	VIII
I	Rūmī Zahir ad-din	932	1625
II	Humāyūn, Nāṣir ad-din	957	1530
III	Dīn-i-Sulṭan, Jalāl ad-din	963	1556
IV	Jahāngīr, Nāṣir ad-din	1011	1605
	Dīwār Bihārī	1017	1627-8
V	Sāhib-i-Jahān, Shāh-Sulṭān	1017	1628
	Sāhib-i-Purī	1068-70	1668-60
	Muṣṭafī Pākī (in Gūjerat)	1068	1658
VI	Azīz-ughrīz Alīnur, Muḥammad ad-dīn	1069	1659
	Āzīz-i-Shāh	1118	1707
	Kāim Bakht	1119-20	1708
VII	Bidādat Shah-i-Alam, Kātib ad-din	1119	1707
VIII	Jahāngīr Shah, Mu'taz ad-din	1121	1712
IX	Farrukhsiyār	1121	1713
X	Rasī' ad-dīrāqāt, Shams-ad-din	1131	1719
XI	Rasī' ad-daulah Shāh-i-Jahān II	1131	1719
	Nikusiyār	1131	1719
	Ibrāhīm	1132	1720
XII	Muhammad, Nāṣir-ad-din	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmād	1161	1718
XIV	'Alamgīr II, 'Azīz-ad-dīn	1167	1751
	Shāh-Jahān [III]	1173-4	1759-60
XV	Shāh-i-'Alam, Jalāl-ad-dīn	1173	1759
	Bidādat Bakht	1202-3	1788
XVI.	Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII	Bahādūr Shāh II	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government	1275	1857

I.-ZAHÍR-AD-DÍN BÁBAR.*

A.H. 932—937 = A.D. 1525—1530

No	Mint	Year	
R 1	—	933	<p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R</p> <p>Obv Area, within square, †</p> <p style="text-align: center;">لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ</p> <p>Margin, in segments, divided by ornaments, ابو بكر الصديق [عمر] العاروق عثمان العقان على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev Area, within twelve-foil,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مُحَمَّدٌ بَاسْرٌ طَهْبَيرُ الدِّينِ</p> <p>Margin, ٩٣٣ (؟) اللَّهُ أَعُرِهِ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">السلطان II</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL I CUNNINGHAM R 10, Wt 70</p>

* The following coins were presumably struck by Bâbar about A.H. 917, when in alliance with the Safavî Shâh Ismâ'il. See R. S. Poole, *Catalogue of Persian Coins*, Introduction, pp. xxv ff., and 210. They are also published in my *Catalogue of Additions*, part II, p. 163, where two of them (134^v and 134^x) are figured in Pl. xxxi.

R	S I L V E R	
134 ^t	No mint or date	
Obv	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Rev, within square, سلطان Bâbar*
	Around, names of the twelve Imâms, partly obliterated	بَهَادِر

† This common formula is arranged in various ways, as a reference to the plates will show, but these slight variations are disregarded in the descriptions, so long as the general division of the formula into three lines is maintained.

II—MUHAMMAD HUMÁYÚN *

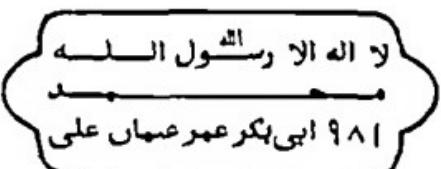
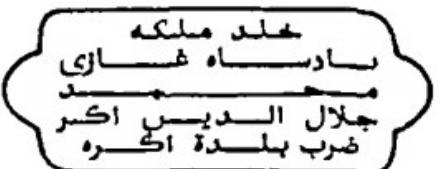
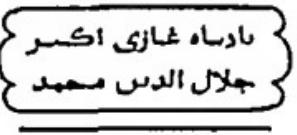
A.H. 987—950 = A.D. 1580—1554

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N 8	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>Obv, within octagon, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Rev., within circle, شاهزادی محمد همایون شاهزادی ابو المظفر</p>
9 10, 10a	—	—	<p>Obv within circle, as 8</p> <p>Rev within circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>خلد الله تعالیٰ</u> شاهزادی محمد همایون ملکہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL I N 8, WL 18</p>
			<p style="text-align: right;">PL I CITTINAHAM A 42, WL 18 10C A 43, WL 19 10C A 44, WL 19</p>

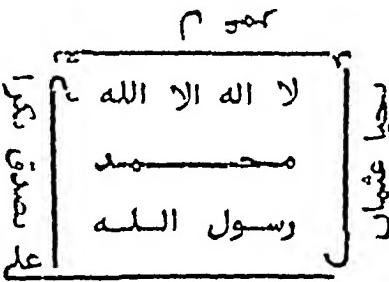
For coins of Humayun struck in Kashmir (in 937) see Pt. I
 Catalogue of India Cat. Mugh. maml. set p 80

No	Mint	Year	
AR 11	—	962	<p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R</p> <p>Obv Area, within looped square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله سول الله محمد ر ابا بكر الصديق عمر العاروق عثمان العumar علي المرتضى</p> <p>Rev. Area, within looped square,</p> <p>پادشاه عاري محمد ھمايون ۹۶۲ العادل ابو المطغر </p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL I CUNNINGHAM AR 95, Wt. 180</p>
12	—	—	<p>Obv Area, within looped circle,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>ابا بكر الصديق عمر العاروق عثمان العumar علي المرتضى</p> <p>Rev Area, within eightfoil,</p> <p>محمد عاري ھمايون</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم الحاقدن المکرم [حمد الله, Margin] تع[ى] ملکه و[س]لطانه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL I CUNNINGHAM AR 105, Wt. 113</p>

No	Mint	Year	
A ^v 31	Sárang-púi?	972	As 24 obv. margin partly obliterated, year ۹۷۲, and lowest line of rev,  تعا ملکه سار[ک] پو[ر]
			PL II. 100 A 9, Wt 164
32	—	973	As 24 obv. margin (as 30) partly obliterated, on rev., year ۹۷۳ mint obliterated.
			MARSDEN A ^v 105, Wt 168
33	Lahore	974	As 24 · obv margin partly obliterated, year ۹۷۴ : mint رب . هور
			BENGAL AS SOC A ^v 105 Wt 169
34	—	975	As 24 inscriptions barbarous, year ۹۷۵ mint illegible.
			A ^v 12, Wt 169
35	—	„	As 24 obv margin obliterated, year ۹۷۵, mint obliterated.
			MARSDEN A ^v 105, Wt 160
36	—	„	ق ابا سکر و ا عمراء اب ا علی [] سعی [] ر[صی] عسی year ۹۷۴ mint obliterated
			STUBBS A ^v 105, Wt 167
37	—	„	As 36
			PL II BENGAL AS SOC A ^v 105, Wt 168
38	Dehlí	„	As 30 year and mint ۹۷۸, ضرب حضرت دہلی.
			PL II BENGAL AS SOC A ^v 11, Wt 169

No.	Mint	Year.	
N 60,51	Agra	981	<p>Obv</p>  <p>لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدٌ عَلَى بَكْرِ عَمَّارِ عَمَانِ ٩٨١</p>
			<p>Rev</p>  <p>خَلَدَ مَلَكَه سَادِسَاهُ غَازِي جَلَالُ الدِّينِ أَكْرَمُ ضَرَبَ بِلَدَهُ أَكْرَمُ</p>
52 53	,	982	<p>Obv Area, within triple square</p> <p>لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَى بَكْرِ عَمَّارِ ٩٨٢</p> <p>Margin, in segments بَصَدِي ابْنِ بَكْرٍ عَمَانِ عَلَى عَمَانِ عَلَى [م] [عَلَى]</p> <p>Rev</p>  <p>خَلَدَ مَلَكَه سَادِسَاهُ غَازِي أَكْرَمُ جَلَالُ الدِّينِ مُحَمَّدٌ</p> <p>دَارُ الصَّفَافَةِ أَكْرَمُ</p>

Pl. II. MARSDEN N 13 x 5 WL 167
MARSDEN N 12 8, WL 168

No	Mint	Year	
54	Agrah	982	As 52 barbarous MARSIDIN N 85, Wt 169
55	Ahmadabad	"	As 52 · but mint [د] احمدادا [د] . BENGAL AS SOC N 85, Wt 169
56	"	"	As 55 barbarous. MARSIDIN N 10
57	"	983	As 52 year and mint, ۹۸۳، احمدادا [د] MARSIDIN N 85
58	Jaunpur	"	صرب ح و [ر] سو [ر] صرب ح و [ر] سو [ر] PL III N 8, Wt 169
59,60	Lahore	"	صرب لا ۹۸۳، صرب لا ۹۸۳، PL III GOVT IADIL N 85, Wt 169 N 85
61	Sirhind	981	As 52 year and mint, ۹۸۹، شهرید PL III JAMIS N 8, Wt 169
62	—	"	As 52 year ۹۸۹, mint obliterated LADY TERR N 8, Wt 165
63	Muhammadabad Udaipur	"	Obv.  Rev پادشاه عاری حلال الدين محمد اکبر مہاتما و حنفی اساد عرب ادبیور صرب
			Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadabad, commonly called Udaipur.
			(Persian style) PL. III IOC N 8, Wt 169

No.	Mint	Year.	
N 64	—	984	<p>Obr Area, within triple eightfoil,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev Area, within triple square</p> <p>سادساه اکبر شاہی ۹۸۴ جلال الدین</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p>
65	—	985	<p>Obr Area, within triple square</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ۹۸۵</p> <p>Margin obliterated</p> <p>Rev Area,</p> <p>سادساه شاہی اکبر جلال الدین محمد</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p>

PL. III. MARSDEN N° 33, TL 168

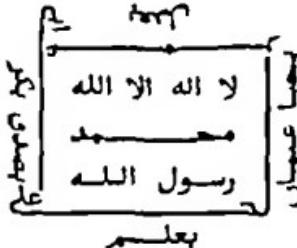
PL. III. N° 33, TL 168

No	Mint	Year	
N 66— square	Fathpúr	986	Obv.
			Rev <u>حَمْدُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى مَلَكُهُ لَعْ</u> محمد اکبر پادشاہ <u>حَلَالُ الدِّينِ عَارِي</u> صرب دار السلطنة فتحپور
			PL III. PRINSEP N 75, Wt 186
67 sq	Fathpúr	987	As 66 but year ٩٨٧ on reverse N 7, Wt 187
68 sq	Lahore	"	As 66 year ٩٨٧ on reverse, and lowest line, صرب دار السلطنة لاھوڑ PL III PRINSEP N 75, Wt 187
69 sq	Fathpúr	988	As 66 year ٩٨٨ on reverse MARSDEN N 75, Wt 187

* In this volume all coins are assumed to be round, unless distinguished as square (sq.) beneath the number in the first column. The fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ beneath the number indicate a half or a quarter mohr or rupee as the case may be.

No	Mint	Year.	
A 70 sq	Lahore	988	As 68 year ٩٨٨ on reverse and lowest line, ضرب دار السلطنة لام PL. III. MARSDEN A 78, WL 186
71 72	—	"	As 20, but —— divides reverse date ٩٨٨ PL. III. I.O.C. A 48, WL 186 I.O.C. Printed. A 78, WL 186
73 77 sq	Urdu Zafar karin	1000	As 68 year الف on reverse lowest line ضرب اردو ظفر قریں PL. III. MARSDEN A 78, WL 186 A 78, WL 186 I.O.C. A 78, WL 186 MARSDEN A 78, WL 187 I.O.C. A 78, WL 187
78 sq	,	"	As 73 no year A 78, WL 187
79 80	"		As 73 but round. Barbarous PL. III. A 78, WL 187 A 78, WL 187
81 sq. ½			As 73 PL. III. CUNNINGHAM A 78, WL 187
82 sq. ¼	"		Obv أکبر الله الف Rev قریں ظفر اردو PL. III. CUNNINGHAM A 78, WL 187
83 sq	Latnab	—	As 73 lowest line of rev., بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم PL. III. MARSDEN A 78, WL 187

No.	Mint.	Year							
AR 94	Dehli	971	<p>Obv as 84 within circle margin ends رضى الله عز وجل</p> <p>Rev., within ornamented square, طا الاعظم الحاقان ار</p> <p>دربر حضرت ملائکہ ولسلطانہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">THOMAS AL 111 WL 114</p>						
95	—	973	<p>As 90: obv border varied year on rev ۹۷۳, margin obliterated.</p> <p>(Formerly Hinged). EDEY AL 115</p>						
96	Jaun pur	974	<p>Obv Area, within wavy pentagon as 84. Margin obscure</p> <p>Rev</p> <table> <tr> <td>الدنس والدین</td> </tr> <tr> <td>صر</td> </tr> <tr> <td>۹۷۴</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ل الدین اکبر خاری</td> </tr> <tr> <td>جلال محمد سادساه</td> </tr> <tr> <td>د[ا] [ر] العلاقۃ حونیوار</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">PL IV THOMAS AL 112 WL 117</p>	الدنس والدین	صر	۹۷۴	ل الدین اکبر خاری	جلال محمد سادساه	د[ا] [ر] العلاقۃ حونیوار
الدنس والدین									
صر									
۹۷۴									
ل الدین اکبر خاری									
جلال محمد سادساه									
د[ا] [ر] العلاقۃ حونیوار									

No.	Mint.	Year	
R 122, 128 sq	Lahore	986	Obv 
			Rev <p>خلد الله تعالیٰ ملکه ۹۸۶ محمد اکبر نادیہ جلال الدین شاہزاد ضرب دار السلطنة لاہور</p>
			PL. IV PRINSEPP JL. 8, WL. 17 (Formerly ringed.) MARSDEN JL. 73
124 sq	Fath pur	"	As 122 but [] دار السلطنة PL. IV THOMAS JR. 2, WL. 17
125 126a 126 sq		987	As 124 but ۹۸۷ MARSDEN JL. 73 WL. 17 PRINSEPP JL. 73 WL. 17 JOC JR. 2, WL. 17
127 sq	Ahmed- nabad		As 122; but دار احمدنا and ۹۸۷
			Obv ornamented with branches PL. IV DEUTSCH JL. 24, WL. 17

No	Mint	Year	
R 128 sq.	Urdū	987	Obv. Aīch, within quatrefoil, الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله ابو نکر، عمر، عثمان، علی At corners, اردو صوب
129, 130 sq	Lahore	„	Jalāl ad-Dīn Muhammād Akbar Pādshāh Ḥāri Margin, 987 PL IV MURSDEN AR 85, Wt 175
131 sq	Patnah	„	As 122 year 987, mint, دار السلطنة لا GRANT AR 8, Wt 175 IOC AR 75, Wt 172
132 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	—	„	As 122 year 987, mint obliterated PL IV IOC AR 65, Wt 88
133 sq	Lahore	988	As 122 · (letters form diamond instead of square on obv), year 988 AR 75, Wt 177
134, 135 sq	Fath-púr	„	As 122 year 988, lowest line of rev, صوب دار السلطنة فتحدور BURNES AR 75, Wt 176 THOMAS AR 8, Wt 173

No	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev
II—WITH ILÁHÍ (SOLAR) YEARS *				
A. 163	—	32 [1006]	Obv Within double square with wavy border الله اکبر	G O L D Border as obv الله جل جلاله PL. V A 8 WL 107
164 ‡	Agra h	42 Bab- man [1008]	Within dotted circle الله اکبر جل جلاله	Within dotted circle الله اکبر جل جلاله ظاهر PL. V A 4 WL 41
16,	,	44 Ard bahar [1007]		Within dotted circle الله اکبر اردي الله ظاهر ضرب اکبر PL. V J.O.C. A 4 WL 147

* The Ilahi or divine epoch of Akbar was introduced by this Emperor in the year 902 of the Hijrah A.D. 1583 and dates from the 6th day of Rabī' II of the year 903 (Feb. 1006 the first of his reign) being the time of the entering of the sun into the const. Hutton Aries; and the Ilahi years are composed of twelve solar months called by the names of the ancient Persian Kalender:—

Fārwardīn	Mārīd (Amārdāl)	Azur
Ardihīlīt	Sāh hīyar	Ilāt
Khāndūd	Mīhr	Il hīzān
Tir	Aban	Il fāndāmīz

In giving the corresponding Hijrah year to any Ilahi year in the C. taluk the Hijrah year in which the Ilahi year began (i.e. roughly at April 1st) is given.

No	Mint	Year Month	Obv	Rev
A ^N 166	Asir	45 Isan dar- mir [1009]	Hawk to right. Ornaments in field.	الله اکبر اسعد ارمز الله صرب اسیر
				PL V. PAYNE KNIGHT A ^N 8, Wt 183
167	Agra	49 Far- war- din [1012]	As 164.	صورو دین الله اکرہ صر
				PL V CUNNINGHAM. A ^N 75, Wt. 108
168	"	49 Amar dad [1012]	"	امداد الله صر اکرہ
				(Lozenge shaped) MARSDEN
				PL V A ^N 85 x 5, Wt 108
169	"	49 Azur [1012]	است ایس زد شاه اکر ایرو م مهر ضرب اکرہ	ست اور زیورا م اسماں را تا رمین واله اذر ۱۴۹
				PL V PRINSEP A ^N 10, Wt 166
170	"	50 Amar- dad [1018]	As 164 . within octagram	Within octagram, as 168, but B.
				PL V MARSDEN A ^N 9, Wt 167

No	Mint	Year Month	Rev	Obr
186 sq	—	86 Amar- dād [998]	As 177	الى ۳۸ امداد CUNNINGHAM E. 7 WL 176
187 sq ½	Lahore	86 Abdn [999]	,	الى ابا ۳ لاهور ضرب LOC. E. 7 WL 28
188 sq ¼	"	86 Bab- mān [999]	"	Same but ۳۹ CUNNINGHAM E. 4 WL 4
189 sq ¼	Tattah	86 [999]	"	الى ۳۶ تنه E. 4 WL 44
190 sq ½	—	87 (1000)	As 180.	As 180 bat ۳۷ LOC. E. 14 WL 67
191 sq	Ahmad- ábád	87 [1000]	As 122.	۳۷ محمد اکبر نادر زاده حلیل الدین ضرب احمد آباد PL. VI. JL. 73. WL 172
192 sq		89 [1001]	"	, bat ۳۸ JL. 73. WL 177
193 sq	"	89 Bab- mān [1001]	As 177	الى ۳۸ ۳۸ احمد آباد ضرب E. 7 WL 177

No	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev
R 194 sq	Lahore	38 Tir [1001]	As 177.	تیرو الہ ۳۸ لاہور صرب PL VI CUNNINGHAM R 7, Wt 176
195 sq.	"	38 Far- war dīn [1001]	"	فروردین CUNNINGHAM R 7, Wt 176
196 sq 1/4	"	38 Ardi bhīst [1001]	"	بھست اردی الہ ۳۸ لاہو[ر] PL VI THOMAS R 45, Wt. 43
197	Burhān- pūr	38 Dai [1001]	"	دی ماہ الہ ۳۸ برهانپور (Ringed.) PL VI PLAYFAIR R 8
198	Lahore	39 Azur [1002]	"	اذر الہی ۳۹ صرب لاہور PLAYFAIR R 9, Wt 174
199 sq	Tattah*	40 Khur- dād [1003]	"	خورداد الہ ۴۰ تند صرب PL VI PANJ ARCH SURV R 6, Wt 173

* This mint closely resembles Patnah, but has one upright stroke less. Tattah is ۷ and Patnah ۸.

No.	Mint.	Year Month	Obr	Rev
AR 213 sq	Dehli?	42 Tr. [1006]	As 177 beneath دہلی	عمر الم اه تیز PANJ ARCH. SURF R. 45, WL 174
214 sq ½	—	42 [1006]	As 180	As 180 but ضر L.O.C. R. 45 WL 45
215 ½	Patnah	43 Khur- dād [1006]	As 177	خورداد الـ سم سنه ضرب PL TL R. 45, WL 45
216		43 Bab- man [1006]	"	Same but ضر GUNNINGHAM R. 45 WL 175
217 sq ½	—	43 [1006]	As 180	As 180 : but ضر L.O.C. R. 45, WL 45
218 q. ½	—	43 Rāsh riwar [1006]	As 177	عمر الم سپریور PL TL THOMAS R. 45, WL 45
219	Ihmad Abud	44 Amar- dīl [1007]	"	امداد الـ احمد آباد ضرب MISDEY R. 46, WL 18

No	Mint	Year Month	Obv	Rev
AR 220	Patna	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	As 177	شہریور الہ ع۱۰۷ پنجم صرف AR 85, Wt 175
221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	44 Abán [1007]	"	اسان الے صر کابل ع۱۰۷ ۔
222	Lahore	44 Ardi bibist [1007]	"	بہست اردی الے ع۱۰۷ لاہور صرف
				EDEN AR 85, Wt 174
223	"	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	"	شہریور STEUAART AR 85, Wt 174
224 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Abán [1007]	"	اسان but GRANT. AR 85, Wt 86
225 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Adhur [1007]	"	اذر but AR 85, Wt 89
226 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	45 Dai [1008]	"	دی الے صر کابل ع۱۰۵ ۔
				EDEN AR 7, Wt 86

No	Mint.	Year Month.	Obr	Rev
AR 238	Lahore	47 Khur- dād [1010]	As 177, border as 236	خورداد الـ ۱۷ لاهور ضرب Octagon and border as on 236 PL. VI. GRANT. PL. 3, WL. 171
239 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Abdn [1010]	As 177	ابان الـ ۱۷ لاهور ضرب L.O.C. PL. 5, WL. 87
240 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Dul [1010]	"	، دی CUNNINGHAM. PL. 65, WL. 87
241	Burhan- pur	48 Mahr [1011]	"	مهر ماه الـ ۱۸ برهان پور ضرب PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. PL. 65, WL. 87
212	Lahore	48 Amar- dād [1011]	border as 236	امداد الـ ۱۸ لاهور ضرب Border as 236 CUNNINGHAM. PL. 4, WL. 173
213 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	49 Aft [1011]		، افغان PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. PL. 65, WL. 87

No	Mint	Year Month	Obv	Rev
AR 214 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	48 Aban [1011]	As 177, without border	As 243, but without border. <i>GRANT</i> AR 55, Wt 87
244a $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As 177, border as 236	As 243, border as 236. <i>STUBBS</i> AR 55, Wt 86
245 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	49 Aban [1012]	"	اسان الح کابل ۱۵۹
246 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	[4]9 Dán [1012]	"	دی الح صر کابل ۱۵۹
247	Lahore	49 Ardi bihist [1012]	,, border as 236	ہست اردی الح ۱۵۹ لاہور صر
				Border as 236 <i>CUNNINGHAM</i> AR 75, Wt 175
248 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	49 Abán [1012]	,, "	،، but اسان <i>THOMAS</i> AR 65, Wt 88
249 sq	Patnahp sq	49 Far- wár- dín [1012]	,, without border.	فرورڈی (sic) ا ۱۵۹ پتہ صر
				<i>MARSDEN</i> AR 6, Wt 174

No.	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev
Ar 252h $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	As 252a	As 252a, no * or X B 53, WL 41
253 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	Within dotted square, الله اکبر	جلاله جل I.O.C. B 4, WL 44
254- 254b	Allah Abad	—	الله اباد کے ق حمہان ر بغرب و	ماه رایج باد مرو لر میو همیسہ PL VII. EDEN B 9, WL 17 B 9, WL 17 B 9, WL 17

No	Mint	Year	Obv	Rev
IV COPPER				
A. WITH HIJRAH YEARS.				
Æ 255	Nárnól	963	ساریول فلوس صرب	.. شصت نیصد ۹۶۳
				Pl VII. PANJ ARCH SURV. AE 0
256	"	965	"	„ but ۹۶۵ AE 85
257	—	966	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ سَوْلَ مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	صد ش. ۹۶۶ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صرب
				Pl VII. PANJ ARCH SURV AE 0
258	Lahore	97x	لاہور صرب س فلو	ھستاد نیصد و فی تاریخ
				Pl VII. THEOBALD AE 8
259	Nárnól	980	As 255.	ھستاد نیصد ۹۸۰ فی
				AE 85
260	—	"	„ mint obscure.	AE 75

No.	Mint	Year	Obv	Rev
271	Dogám	994	دار السلام ف[ل]وس دو[ك]ام	هار ئ[س]ود ز[ب]هد و سه
272	Gwâlior	0xx	دارالحلاه حُمَاه كواه ضرب	تمد في تاريخ
273	Urdu Zafar Karin	1000	فریں ظفر اردو	ضرب الله للhos

PL. VI PANJ ARCH SURF E 43

PL. VII PANJ ARCH SURF E 43

PL. VII THEOBALD E 43

IV—NÚR ADDÍN JAHÁNGÍR

A.H. 1014—1037=A.D. 1605—1627

No.	Mint	Year Month		
I—AS GOVERNOR, WITH NAME SALÍM				
AR SILVER				
288	Ahmad ábád	Ru. war- din	2	Obr
				مالک الملک [خ] زد بزر زر ضرب احمدآباد
				Rev سلیمان ساه سلطان ا[ک]سر ساه نورودیں م
				PL. VIII. CXXXVII DOLLARS R. 75, W.L. 17
289	"	Khot- shál	2	Obr as 288
				Rev as 288 : but نورداد م
				PL. VIII. D. 75, W.L. 17

No	Mint.	Year Month	Year	
A 301	Agra	1024 Ardl tabies	10	As 800 but
302	Ajmr	1025	—	Obv
				Rev
303	Agra	1025 Aban	11	Obv
				Rev as 207
304		1026 Mbr	12	Obv within double dotted border
				Rev as 207 but border of dots

MARSDEN N 76, WL 169

دین ساہ
در احمد
کے
زد بزرگ ایں

نکیر ایں اکھر نادساد
—
ل سور الدین
ساد

PL VIII. CUNNINGHAM N 75, WL 169

ماہ ایام الہ
ضرب اکھر
—
۱۲۶

N 75 WL 169

ماہ مور الہ
ضرب اکھر
۱۲

N 75 WL 169

No	Mint	Year Month	Legends Persian	
N 305	Agrah	1028 11	Obv	<p>سنهان ت شان روپنج سو ت پنج مهر يش باد روان سکه این ۱۴</p>
			Rev	<p>ارشانكير شاه سود دور رمان اوست در اکره رسام وشان در بور ۱۰۲۸</p>
				PL IX (Five mohrs) 10 C. N 145, Wt 843
306	Ahmad- ábád	1028 "	Obv.	<p>شرق و عرب ۱۲۸ ۱۱۵ سنه حلوس سمه </p> <p>مهر احمد آباد</p>
			Rev	<p>الهی تا حمہان حہانکیر شاه اکر شاه </p> <p>ساشد روان ساد</p>
				PL VIII MARSDEN N 85, Wt 168
307	"	1029 15	As 306 but 1029 and 18	PRINSEP N 85, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year	Reverse Year	
N 318	Ajmír	1023	8	Obv Jehángír, numbate, seated cross-legged on throne, head to left, and goblet in right hand. بروی سکه زر داد حمیر روز نو زیست سیه ساه نور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر ساه
				Rev In centre lion to right surmounted by sun. Beneath, ۱ ۲۳ زد بزر این سکه در احمدیر ساه دین ساه ساه نور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر نادساه
				PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT N 78 WL 100
319	"	9		Obv as 318 but
320,				At right: قصا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر سیه حصرت ساه جهانگیر
321				Rev حروف جهانگیر والله اکبر
				اجمیر میں پا سیہ ۱ ۲۳ Sun ۹ شیر سیہ
				لروز ازل در عدد سد برابر
				PL. IX. I.O.C. N 9, WL 101 BIRD N 9, WL 101 MARSDEN N 9 WL 101

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
III.—WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS					
AV 322	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	Obv Ram skipping, to left, surmounted by sun beneath, سنه حلوس ^{۱۰۲۸}
					Rev. شاه اکسر ار حبائکیر شاه یاد در اکره روی <u>۱۰۲۸</u> زور رسور
					PL. X. MARSDEN A ^v 85, Wt 169
323	,	1030	16	,	As 322, but no inscription on obv, and ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۰۳۰ on rev PL X MARSDEN A ^v 8, Wt 168
324, 325, 326	,	1028	14	Taurus	Obv. Humped bull, standing, to left, surrounded by solar rays Rev. شاه اکسر از حبائکیر شاه که <u>۱۰۲۸</u> اکره داد رسور زور <u>۱۰۲۹</u>
					PL X. 100 A ^v 85, Wt 166 PL. X. MARSDEN A ^v 8,1 Wt 168 A ^v 85, Wt 165

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal Year	Zodiacal sign	
N 327, 328	Agrah	1030	16	Taurus	Obv as 324 but ball to right. Rev as 322 but years 1 ॥ and ॥ PL. X. MAESDEN N 8, WL 103
329	"	1032	18		As 327 but years 1 ॥ and ॥ PATHE KNIGHT N 8, WL 103
330		1029	16	Gemini	Obv Two naked male figures embracing, surrounded by solar rays. Rev as 322, but 1 ॥ and ॥ PATHE KNIGHT N 8, WL 103
331	"	1031	16		As 330 : but twins smaller differently posed, and brandishing one a mace tho the other a pair of weights (?) ; on reverse 1 ॥ and ॥ PL. X. LOC N 8, WL 103
332		1032	18		As 330 : but 1 ॥ and ॥ PL. X. GEORGE III E. N 8, WL 103
333	"	1033	19		As 330 but 1 ॥ and ॥ MAESDEN N 8, WL 103
334 335	"	1029	16	Cancer	Obv Crab, erect surmounted by sun; five stars in field and six on back of crab; beneath ॥ Rev as 322 : but 1 ॥ PL. X. PATHE KNIGHT N 8, WL 103 MAP DRY N 8, WL 103

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	Zodiacal sign	
333c	Agrah	1030	16	Cancer	As 333a but nothing beneath obv. and no pellets on back of crab, on rev., years ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۰۳۰ above شاہ (Rude work *) Pl X A' 8, Wt 162
331	,	1028	14	Leo	Obv Lion passant to right, surrounded by ^{۱۵} solar rays, in front <i>انو</i> Rev. as 322 but ۱۰۲۸
					Pl X MARSDEN A' 85, Wt 163
335	,	1029	15	,	As 334 but ^{۱۶} <i>انو</i> , and [۱]۰۲۹ CUNNINGHAM A' 75, Wt 163
336	,	1031	17	,	As 334 but inscription on obv. effaced, and ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۰۳۱ on rev PAYNE KNIGHT A' 8, Wt 163
337	,	1031	17	,	As 334 but lion to left, no inscription on obv., ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۰۳۱ on rev Pl X. PAYNE KNIGHT A' 8, Wt 163

* Three of these Zodiacal mohrs exhibit very rare workmanship, 333c, 339 and 346^a all these are of the year 1090, and 16 of reign, and all arrange the top of reverse اکسر, instead of اکسرا.

MOGHUL EMPERORS

No.	Mint.	Year	Period	Zodiacal sign.	
N 338	Agrah	1028	14	Virgo	Obv Winged woman standing back forwards, face to left surrounded by solar rays, ear of corn in right hand, left arm raised at left, ^{11c} Rev as 322 but I M^ I.O.C. N 8, PL 16
339		1030	16		Obv Woman squatting with long braid of hair hanging down her back; bud in right hand; solar rays on each side Rev as 322 but I M^ and I I and <u>✓</u> above obv (Rude work) PL X. CRACKERODE N 8, PL 16
340		1031	16		Obv Woman with pitcher on head supported by one hand, numerous dots in field border of solar rays Rev as 322 but I M^ and I I PL X. PAYVE EIGHT N 8, PL 16
341		1033	19		as 339 but I M^ and I I PL X. PAYVE EIGHT N 8, PL 16
342		1028	14	Libra	Obv Scale and weights with solar rays round beam. Rev as 321 I.O.C. N 8, PL 16

No	Mint.	Year	Reg.	Zodiacal sign	
A ^r 343	Aghlab	1030	16	Libra	Ov. as 342. Rev. as 322, but • M • and 7 PL X GEORGE III R A ^r 85, Wt 169
344	"	1032	18	"	As 343 but • M M and 8 MARSDEN A ^r 85, Wt 169
345	"	1033	19	"	As 343. but • M M and 9 CUNNINGHAM. A ^r 8, Wt 169
346	"	1030	—	Scorpio	Ov. Scorpion surrounded by solar rays Rev. as 322. but • M • PL X PAYNE KNIGHT A ^r 8, Wt 169
346a	"	"	[1]6	"	As 346 but solar rays on back only, scorpion varied, and on rev, مسح above مسح, • M • and 4 (Rude work.) PL X MARSDEN A ^r 8, Wt 164
347	"	1032	17	"	As 346. but • M M and V GEORGE III R A ^r 8, Wt 168
348	"	1031	16	Sagittarius	Ov. Centaur with stretched bow, aiming backwards, surrounded by solar rays Rev. as 322. but • M and 7 PL X MARSDEN A ^r 8, Wt 168
349	"	1032	17	"	As 348 but • M M and V MARSDEN A ^r 8, Wt 167

No.	Mint.	Year	Pl. No.	Zodiacal sign	
S I L V E R.					
I - WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS					
AR 361 363	Ahmad- Abad	1027	18	Aries	Obr Ram as 322 but سه جلوس Rev نادساد اکبر ۲۷ حالکبر نادساد فر احمد اباد
					MARSDEY pl. 9, WL 178 PL. XL. DAKKE. pl. 9, WL 174 MARSDEY pl. 9, WL 175
364, 365	,			Taurus	Obr Forepart of bull to right issuing from clouds, under sun, beneath, سه جلوس Rev as 361
					PL. XL. XDKT pl. 9, WL 173 MARSDEY pl. 9, WL 175
366	Agrah	10 9	15		Obr Humped bull, standing to left, as 323 surrounded by rays
					Rev as 322 but years 1 ۱۳ and 10 [Similar to mohr (as 324), but struck in silver] pl. 9, WL 179

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
AR 367	Agrah	1033	19	Gemini	Obv. Twins as gold 330, rev as 322, but , ۲۰ and ۱۹ (A mohr struck in silver) AR 85 Wt 172
368, 369	Ahmad ábád	1027	15	"	Obv. Twins embracing, seated, surrounded by solar rays (different design from gold), beneath, ۱۵ ده Rev as 361 (Year obscure) MARSDEN AR 75, Wt 174 PL. XI. AR 8, Wt 177
370, 371	"	"	"	Cancer	Obv. Crab, surmounted by sun, as 333a, but no stars on back of crab. Beneath, ۱۵ ده Rev اکبر شہنشاہ سکیر شاہ — را داد ریسور احمد دا باد
372, 373	"	"	"	Leo	Obv. Lion passant to left, stars on body, behind, sun, as 337, beneath, ۱۵ جلوس ده Rev as 370 MARSDEN AR 85, Wt 174 PAYNE KNIGHT AR 85, Wt 170

No.	Mint.	Year	H.	Zodiacal sign.	
380	Agra	1028	12	Scorpio	Obv Scorpion, as 846 Rev as 322 ॥^ and ^ PL XL. PARTIE KNIGHT N 2, WL 108
381	"	1033	17	Sagittarius	Obv Centaur as 348. Rev as 322 ॥^ and ^ (sic) PL XL. PARTIE KNIGHT A 4, WL 109
382	"	1031	16	Capri cornus	Obv Mythical goat, as 350 Rev as 322 ॥^ and ^ PL XL. MARSDEY N 43, WL 109
83	"	1028	13	Aquarius	Obv Man seated, as 350. Rev as 322 ॥^ and ^ PL XL. A 4 WL 109
34	"			Loces	Obv Two fish as 350. Rev as 322 ॥^ and ^ PL XL. A 4 WL 109
R					SILVER
3	Mysore	13	13	Leo	As 322

No	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
AR					
IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.					
					<i>(Struck from dies similar to, and often identical with, those of the imitation gold mohrs.)</i>
386	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	As 322. PL XI EDEN AR 8, Wt 89
387	"	"	"	Taurus	As 324 PL XI THOMAS AR 8, Wt 89
388, 389	"	1029	15	Gemini	As 330, but 1. ८ and १४ PL XI CRACHERODE AR 8, Wt 89 MARSDEN AR 8, Wt 89
390	"	1031	17	Cancer	As 322 no inser. on obv, but eleven stars, and years १. ८९ and १५ on rev PL XI MARSDEN AR 8, Wt 89
391	"	1029	16	Leo	As 334 but १७ and १४ ८ PL XI AR 8, Wt 89
392	"	1033	—	"	As 334 but no inser on obv, and १. ८८ and १० on rev MARSDEN AR 75, Wt 75 (This is more ancient than the other half- rupees in this series)

MOGHUL EMPERORS

No	Mint	Year Month	Sp. No.	Description
404	Akbar nagar	1014	—	As 402 but ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۱۴ and no regnal year PL XII. PANJ ARCH. SUF ۸۹ WL 212
405	Kabul		1	As 403 but ۱۱۵ ضرب کابل
				PL XII. CUTTINGHAM ۸۷ WL 106
406	"	1015	"	As 405 but ۱۱۵
				" ۸۷, WL 106
407	Agra Amrit dari	1015	1	As 403 but ۱۱۵ and نور الدین ۱۱۵ سنه ۱ امداد
				CUTTINGHAM ۸۷, WL 106
408	Agra	1015	1	As 403 but ۱۱۶ (still سنه ۱)
				CUTTINGHAM ۸۷, WL 211
409	"	"	2	As 402 but ۱۱۶ and ۲
				CUTTINGHAM ۸۷, WL 211
410	Akbar nagar	"	1	As 402 but ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۱۵ regnal year
				CUTTINGHAM ۸۷, WL 211
411	Ahmed abad		2	As 403 but احمدآباد ۱۱۵ and ۲ on rev ضرب
				PL XII. CUTTINGHAM ۸۷, WL 211
412	Akbar nagar		—	As 402 but ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۱۵ no regnal year
				CUTTINGHAM ۸۷, WL 211

No	Mint	Year Month.	Regnal Year	
AR 413	Patnah	1015 Isfan dár- miz	2	As 403 but ۱۰۱۵ صرف پسنه and ۲ Pl XII CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 212
414	Lahore	1015	1	Obv <u>سریک مہر و ماه</u> <u>رورا ساحت سوراخ</u> صرف لاہور ۱۰۱۸ رو Rev as 402 but ۱ سنه beneath شاہ
				Pl XII GRANT AR 95, Wt 208
415 sq	"	"	2	Obv <u>سریک مہر و ماه</u> <u>ساحت سوراخ ۱۰۱۸</u> لاہور رو رورا صرف Rev as 402 but ۲ over اکسر
				Pl XII. GRANT AR 9, Wt 208
416 sq	"	"	2	As 403 but on obv ۱۰۱۸ لاہور ۲ on rev. اسے next to عاری at top THOMAS AR 85, Wt 210
417	Ahmad- ábád	1016	2	As 403 but احمد آباد ۱۰۱۶, and اسے CUNNINGHAM AR 8, Wt 210
418, 419	Akbar- nagar	,,	-	As 402. but اکبر نگر ۱۰۱۶ صرف اکبر نگر, no regnal year GRANT AR 85, Wt 212 ,, AR 85, Wt 211

No	Mint.	Year Month	Regnal Year	
AR 437, 438	Lahore	1019 Bah- man	5	<p>Obv</p> <p>در لاھور شہر</p> <p>چون مہ ابور ب در ماه بہمن</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ان اکسر شاہ نگیر بور الدین جهیا اہ سدور ۱۰۱۹</p>
				Border of wreath on each side
				<p>EDEN AR 105, Wt. 216 PL XII. PANJ ARCH SURV AR 105, Wt. 220</p>
438a	—	1019 „	As 403 but mint obliterated, year ۱۹ regnal year	<p>سنہ ۸</p> <p>PANJ ARCH SURV AR 8, Wt 208</p>
439 sq	Agrah	1020 Abun	6	<p>Obv, within cruciform borders,</p> <p>اسان الہ</p> <p>اکسر مہ</p> <p>صر ۱۰۲۰</p> <p>Rev, within circle,</p> <p>اکسر شاہ نگیر شاہ بور الدین</p>
				<p>PL XII THOMAS AR 55, Wt 17.</p>

No	Mint	Year Month	Regn. year	
R 458, 459 sq	Agrah	1025 Shah riwar	11	Obv., within square border, <u>ماه شہریور الم</u> <u>صرب اکڑہ</u> <u>د ۱۱</u> <u>۱۰۵</u>
				Rev. as 439, border as obv <i>CUNNINGHAM R 75, Wt 174</i> <i>I O C R 75, Wt 176</i>
460	Ajmír	1025	"	Obv. <u>حہمان</u> <u>احمییر</u> <u>فیروز در</u> <u>کشہ</u> <u>۱۰۲۵ سکہ در</u> Rev <u>اکڑہ</u> <u>شہ</u> <u>سکییر شاہ</u> <u>حہمان</u> <u>ریور نام سہ</u> <i>PL XIII THEOBALD R 9, Wt 177</i>
461	Ahmad- ábád	1025 Abán	—	Obv. <u>ماه ابان الم</u> <u>مزین ساد</u> <u>[ا]حمد اسود</u> <u>صرب</u> Rev <u>شہ</u> <u>سور الدین</u> <u>حہمان</u> <u>د[ک]میر ۱۰۲۵</u> <i>PL XIII GRANT R 8, Wt 175</i>

No	Mint	Year Math.	Date	
AR 472	Kanda hár	1037	13	As 470 but I ۲۷ and ۱۳ PL XIII. PESSEK AR 2, WL 174
473	Kábul	Shah- riwar	?	Obv ماه سپتامبر الٰہ ۱۲ کابل (or ۳) Rev سادھہ اکتوبر نومبر ایس ۲۷ جنوری نوفمبر الٰہ دسمبر PL XIII. CUNNINGHAM AR 75, WL 175
474 sq	Agrah Abba	1037	13	Obv ماه ایبان الٰہ ضرب اکتوبر ستہ I ۲۷ Rev as 439 CUNNINGHAM AR 75, WL 176
475	Ahmed abad	1024	Obv	الله ار عالیا احمد آباد در زد سکہ I ۲۶ Rev as 439 CUNNINGHAM AR 75, WL 177

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal Year	
476	Patnah	1027 Abán	13	Obv. ماه ابان الہی ^{۱۳} صریح ۱۰۲۷ پستہ
				Rev as 439
				CUNNINGHAM AR 8, Wt. 17
477	Lahore	1027	„	As 463 but [۱۰]۲۸ and ۱۳
				GORDON AR 85, Wt 175
478	Ahmad ábad	1028	—	As 475 but ۱۰۲۸ and regnal year nearly obliterated [۱۳]
				GIBBS AR 85, Wt 175
479	Patnah	1028 Khur dad	14	Obv ماہ حورداد الہی ^{۱۴} ۱۰۲۸ پستہ ^{۱۳} صریح
				Rev as 439.
				PRIASSEP AR 65, Wt 170
480	„	1028 Anar dad	„	Same as 479 but month امرداد
				AR 65, Wt 170
481	Kanda	1028	„	As 470 but ۱۰۲۸ and ۱۳
482	hár			
				GRANT AR 85, Wt. 174
				AR 8, Wt. 172
483	Ahmad ábad	1029	„	As 475 but ۱۰۲۹ and ۱۳
				AR 85, Wt 176

No.	Mint	Year Month	Reign Year	Obverse	Reverse
AR 496	Lahore	1032	17	As 491 but ^{١٧} and ١ ٣٢	GRANT pl. 83 WL 178
497	Patna	1033	18 Ish- dār mī	Obv <u>ماه اسٹادار مز الی</u> ١ ٣٣ ١٨ خرب	PRINSEP pl. 78, WL 172
				Rev as 490	
498	Surat	1033	"	Obv <u>مادھ</u> سور خرب	PL XIV GRANT pl. 8, WL 174
				Rev [دور الدس خرب نکیر نادس]ه ١ ٣٣	
499	Lahore	1033	"	As 491: but ^{١٨} and ١ ---	CANTERBURY pl. 8, WL 174
500	"	1034	19	As 491 but ^{١٩} and ١ ---	CANTERBURY pl. 8, WL 174

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year		
R 501	Jahán- gír- nagar	— Shah riwar	19	Obv.	ماه شهریور الم اکیر سکر ۱۹ صرب
				Rev.	اکیر شاه تکیر شاه — سور الدین
					PL XIV PRINSEP AR 7, Wt 175
502	Agrah	1035	21	Obv	زد ریور در اکره رو یافت ۱۰۳۵
				Rev	شاه تکیر شاه اکیر — ار ۲۱
					PRINSEP AR 85, Wt 174
503	Ahmad- ábád	— Abán	"	Obv	ماه ابان الم احمد آباد ۲
				Rev as 501	
					MARSDEN AR 75, Wt 173
504	Lahore	1035	21	As 491 but سے and ۱۰۳۸	۲۱
					CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 175
505	„	1036	„	As 491 but سے and ۱۰۳۶	۲۱
					PANJ ARCH SURV AR 85, Wt 173

No.	Mint.	Year	Legend Year																															
S I L V E R																																		
R 514	Surat	1033 19	As 513 but 1 ۱۹	—																														
CUNNINGHAM PL. 76, WL 17																																		
515	Ahmadabad	1034 —	As 513 but on obv [د] شرب احمد آباد, and year on rev ۱ ۱۹	PL XIV THOMAS PL. 75 WL 18																														
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">516</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Lahore</td> <td style="width: 20%;">" 0</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Obv</td> <td style="width: 20%;">ساه جهانگیر</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>بیکم</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>پاوت صد روپور</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>۲۰</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>جلوس</td> </tr> </table>					516	Lahore	" 0	Obv	ساه جهانگیر					بیکم					پاوت صد روپور					۲۰					جلوس					
516	Lahore	" 0	Obv	ساه جهانگیر																														
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<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">517</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;">Rev</td> <td style="width: 20%;">زیار</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ساه</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>۱ ۱۹</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>نور جهان ناد</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>بیکم لد</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>شرب فہرور</td> </tr> </table>					517			Rev	زیار					ساه					۱ ۱۹					نور جهان ناد					بیکم لد					شرب فہرور
517			Rev	زیار																														
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				نور جهان ناد																														
				بیکم لد																														
				شرب فہرور																														
PL XIV CUNNINGHAM PL. 75 WL 18 PL XVII THOMAS PL. 75 WL 18																																		

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
R 518	Lahore	1034	—	Obv as 516 Rev. ریام سو[ر حہاں پادشاہ رو بیکریم ۱۰۳۴ صرف لامور
				PL XIV MARSDEN AR 85, Wt 176
519 $\frac{1}{2}$	Súrat	„	2[0]	As 513 but ۱۰۳۴ سنه ۲
				PL XIV CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 85
520	„	1035	2[1]	As 513 but ۱۰۳۵ سنه ۲
				GRANT AR 8, Wt 173
521	„	1036	—	As 513 but ۱۰۳۶ سنه ۲
				GRANT AR 8, Wt 176
522	Ahmadábád	1037	2[2]	As 513 but احمد آباد صرف , and ۱۰۳۷ ۲ CUNNINGHAM AR 8, Wt 174
523, 524	Agrah	„	22	Obv ۲۲ حکمر شاہ حبہ دیکنیمیر یاوت صد ریور ۱۰۳۷
				Rev ریام شہ سور حہاں پاد بیکریم رو صرف اکرہ
				PL XIV CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 172 EDEN AR 8, Wt 175

V — SHIHÁB AD DÍN SHÁH JAHÁN

A.H. 1037—1068 = A.D. 1628—1658.

No	Mint.	Year Month	Wt. Grm.	
A 528	Ahmad Abád	1038 A.H. Rabi'at	2	Obv
				G O L D
				لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ خَرْبَابٌ <u>أَحْمَدَ أَبَادُ الْ</u> أردي بہب ماه
				Rev
				سادساه فارز ساه حبیان ۸۰۱ مُحَمَّدٌ <u>سَهَابُ الدِّينِ</u> صاحب قران نما
				T R A D E M
				خورداد او لوت month

No	Mint	Year Month	Normal Year	
N 530	Dawlat- ábad	—	2	<p>Obv area, within ornamented diamond border,</p> <p>لا الله الا الله محمد رسول الله ۲</p> <p>صدق ای تکر وعدل عمر نارمر عثمان وعلم على</p> <p>Rev area, within eightfoil,</p> <p><u>پادشاه عار</u></p> <p>شہا[ب] الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی صر[ب] دوا[ت] اناد </p>
531	Lahore	1039 Aban	,,	<p>Obv</p> <p>لا الله الا الله محمد رسول الله سے ضرب <u>لاهور</u> اسان ماه</p> <p>Rev as 528 but ۱۰۳۹</p>
532	Ahmad- ábad	1040 Far- war dn	4	<p>As 528 but سنه and month ^{۱۴}فرویدن (sic) on obv , and on rev ۱۰۴۰.</p> <p>I O C A 75, Wt 169 P</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Marginal Note
N 541	Akbar abnd	1013 —	Obv Area, within oval eightfoil border لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin as 580
			Rev Area, within oval eightfoil border ساد ساه غازی حبیان ساه
			Margin as 539
			PL. XV PRENSER A 63 TL 10
542	—	6	Obv Area within square لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin obliterated.
			Rev Area, within square ساد ساه غازی ساه حبیان
			Margin obliterated.
			PL. XXII A 63 TL 10
543	—	1014 —	Obv square borders + area obliterated year [1] Jr in the area must obliterated.

No	Mint	Year Regnal year	
544	Ahmad-ábád	1045 8	As 539 square borders, + c B in obv area, regnal year A in rev area, دہلی, in rev margin. PL XV GUTHRIE N 95, Wt 109
545	Akbar-ábád	„ „	„ + c B and A in rev area BURGESS N 9, Wt 108
546	„	1046 9	„ square borders, + c Y in obv area, 9 in rev area IOC N 85, Wt 168
547	„	1047 11	„ + c V and in rev area BURGESS N 95, Wt 103
548	„	1048 „	„ + c A and in rev area (Formerly ringed) HAY N 9
549	—	1049 12	„ square borders, in obv margin, c 9 and obscure mint (? سو) in rev margin PL XV GOVT OF INDIA N 8, Wt 169
550	Akbar-ábád	1050 13	„ B + and in rev area. HAY N 85, Wt 167

No.	Mint.	Year	Obv. Rev.	
568	Sháh jáhán ábud	1066	30	Obv as 539 within circle, in margin ۱ ۶] Rev Area as 539: within circle regnal year ۲۰ Margin سکه ساله هبھاں اباد رایسخ در جہاں جاوداں بادا بیامر ثالی صاحب قران
				PL. XX MACKSDEN N. FIG. WL. 108
569	Dawlat ábád	1067		As 539 but in obv area, ۶۰ and ۲ mint in rev margin, ضرب دولت اباد
				(Barbarous) MACKSDEN N. 28, WL. 10
570	Multán	1068	31	square borders ۶۸ in obv area, ۲۰ in rev area ملسان in margin
				L.O.C. A. 72, WL. 10
571	Dawlat ábád			eightfoil borders ۶۸ in obv margin, ۲۰ in rev area دولت اباد in rev margin.
				MACKSDEN A. 74, WL. 10
"	ákbar ábád	"	"	Obv as 533: eightfoil borders ۶۸ in margin. Rev as 79 but regnal year ۲۰ in area margin of firstly divided and mint دارالعز فہ اکبر اباد اکبر اباد
				PL. XXI N. FIG. WL. 10

No	Mint	Year	Original Year	
573	Dívlat-ábád	1068	32	Obv as 511 eightfoil borders, । + ፳ in margin Rev. as 539 ፩ ፪ in area, دولت اباد صر[ب] in margin <i>N</i> 8, Wt. 108
574	Multán	"	"	As 539 square borders, । + ፳ in obv. area, ፩ ፪ in rev. area, صرف ملتان in margin <i>THROBALD</i> <i>N</i> 75, Wt 108
575	Burhán-púr	"	3[2]	square borders, । + ፳ in obv. area, ፩ ፪ in rev. area, سر[ه]ادر in margin <i>PRINSEP</i> <i>N</i> 75, Wt 100
576, 577 sq	—	—	—	square borders with oinamented quatrefoil corners, mint and date obliterated (Barbarous) <i>LADY FRERE</i> <i>N</i> 8, Wt 160 Pl XV (Barbarous) <i>PANJ ARCH SURV.</i> <i>N</i> 9, Wt 188

No.	Mint.	Year Mint. Tir	Obv	
AR 583	Akbar ábad	1038 Tir	2	<p>لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَرِبْكَسْ <u>دارِ الْعَالَمِ اكْرَابَادِ الْعَالَمِ</u> سِيرْ مَاهِ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">احد Rev. as 580 but <u>سَه</u> [] ^{سَه} (in place of <u>سَه</u>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVI. 10 C. 1B 181, WL 172</p>
SI	Iatnah		Obv. beneath Kalimah (as 579)	<p>ضُورِبْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>سَهْ</u> الْعَالَمِ</p> <p>تِيرْ مَاهِ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">احد Rev. as 580 but <u>سَه</u> [] ^{سَه} (in place of <u>سَه</u>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVI. THEORIES D 10 WL 17</p>
S	Surat	1034	Obv., beneath Kalimah (as 579)	<p>ضُورِبْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>سَهْ</u> الْعَالَمِ</p> <p>تِيرْ مَاهِ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">احد Rev. as 580 <u>سَهْ</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL. XVI. PLATE 12 15 16 17 EVIDENCE D 10 WL 17</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
AR 587	Súrat	1032	—	As 585 but unit of date obliterated, and no regnal year <i>CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 175</i>
588	Akbar- ábád	1039	2	Obv Area, within circle, <p style="text-align: center;">لا إله إلا الله م<u>هـ</u> رس<u>و</u>ل الله</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بصدق ابي ذئر وعدل عمر سارور عثمان وعالم على</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>پادشاه عاری</u> الدین محمد شاه حبھان <u>صاحب قران ثان شهر</u> <u>صرب اکبر آزاد</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XVI EDEN AR 9, Wt 177</p>
589	Akbar- nagar	,,	,,	Obv, beneath Kalimah (as 583), <p style="text-align: center;"><u>صرب اکبر شاہ</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev as 580 but ١٠٣٩</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XVI EDEN AR 75, Wt 125</p>

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
AR 607	Patnah	1041 Tir	4	Obv, beneath Kalimah, <p style="text-align: center;">صرف تیر ماه پنجم</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev as 580 but ۰۵ </p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MARSDEN AR 95, Wt 173</i></p>
608	,	1041 Azur	,	As 607 but month اذی
				<i>PL XVI GRANT AR 10, Wt 175</i>
609	,	1041 Das	,	, but month دی
				<i>PRINSEP AR 95, Wt 176</i>
610	Dehlí	1041	4	Obv as 588 but ۰۵ in margin <p style="text-align: center;">پادشاه عارف قرآن ثانی شاہ حبیان شہاب الدین محمد صا ضر دہلی</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>THEOBALD AR 9, Wt 174</i></p>
611	Lahore	,	,	As 588 but ۰۵ in obv margin, and ۵ over and mint لاہور صاحب
				<i>MARSDEN AR 85, Wt 176</i>
612	,	,	5	, and ۸ over صرف
				<i>TOC AR 8, Wt 173</i>

No	Mint	Year	Sign.	Description
AR 623	Allah Abad	1013	C	As 605 traces of date on obv ضرب الله اباد in rev margin PL XVII CUNNINGHAM AR 10, WL 173
624	Patna	[]		As 605 no date on obv " in rev area, and ضرب ته in margin PRINCEPS AR 10, WL 109
625	Bhakar	1013	"	Obv as 605 but circular border date in margin F- Rev سادساه غاز الدین محمد ساه حبیان ساه صاحبہن فی ملک ضرب بکر PL XVII CUNNINGHAM AR 4, WL 177
C26	Bhakar	"	As 605	circular borders F- in obv margin and ضرب بکر in rev margin PL XVII HII JI 45 WL 177
"	Sura	[]		in obv area ضرب سورہ in rev margin HII WL 177
"	Multan	"		F- in obv area in rev area ملکان
				PRINCEPS 3 * 177

No	Mint	Date	Obv.	Rev.
629	Akbar-nagar	1013 1st war din	7	Obv, beneath Kalimah, <u>صر اکبر کر ۷ الہ</u> ۵۰۴۳ء فروردی (۱۶)
630	Súrat	" "	As 605	Rev. شہاب الدین شاہ حبیب [مد] ۵۰۴۳ء صاحب قران
				Pt XVII CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 170
631	Ahmad-ábád	1044	"	۱۰۴۴ء in obv area, ۱۰۴۴ء in margin, سورت in rev margin mint, احمد آباد
				AR 85, Wt 177 PRINSEP AR 0, Wt 174
632	Lahore	" "	Obv	۱۰۴۴ء سور صر
			Rev	پادشاه عمار پادشاه حبیب ار ۱۰۴۴ء
				Pt XVII (Nisár) PANJ ARCH SURV AR 6, Wt 43

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
645	Lahore	1017	11	As 605 [۱] ﷺ in obv margin " سہی " ضرب لاھور in rev margin. JOC B 21, WL 178
646	Jahān gīra gar	1018	12	" ۱ ﷺ in obv area, ۱ ۲ in rev area ضرب [ب] جهانگیرگار in rev margin. CURETON B 9, WL 178
647	Kanda har			" but ضرب [ب] قندھار
				THEOBALD B 76, WL 178
648	Multān	11	"	۱ ﷺ in obv area ۱ ۲ in rev area ضرب ملتان in rev margin THEOBALD B 75, WL 178
649	—	—	—	۱ ﷺ in obv margin mint and regnal year obliterated. B 75, WL 178
650	Surat	1019	12	" ۱ in obv margin; ۱ سورت in rev margin B 75, WL 178

No.	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
651	Lahore	1019	13	Obv لہور صریح دارالسلطنه ۱۰۱۹ Rev <u>پادشاہ عارف</u> <u>شہزادہ رضا</u>
652	Sünat	1051	—	As 605 + ۸ in obv margin, سورت in rev margin صریح
653	—	—	17	" v in rev area, margins nearly obliterated
654	—	1054	—	" ۸ (sic) in obv area, mint and regnal year obliterated
655	Akbar-nagar	1055	18	" ۵ ۵ in obv area, ^ in rev area, کرنا [کر] in rev margin
656	Akbar-ád	1056	19	" ۸ in obv margin, ۱۹ صرب کرنا

PL XXVII (Nisar) CL VVINGHIM R 65, Wt. 11

GRANT R 85, Wt. 103

GRANT R 85, Wt. 89

R 85, Wt. 177

GRANT R 8, Wt. 176

R 9, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year	Text
R 670	Patna	— 2)	As 600 ۶۰ in rev area خوب in rev margin
b,1	Kash- ufr	1061 " "	Obr کھجور خوب ۱۰۶۱ سے
			Rev ۲۵ قران → ثار ص
c,1	—	—	As 600 mint obliterated ۷۸ in rev area. MURSHIDABAD AS 6 WL 17
c,2	Surat	1061 " "	۷۸ in obr margin ۷۸ in rev area سورت in rev margin • MURSHIDABAD AS 6 WL 17
c,3	Multan	1061	۷۸ in obr area ۷۸ in rev area سورت [ملتان] in rev margin • MURSHIDABAD AS 6 WL 17
c,4	S. —	—	— in rev area سورت [ملتان] in rev margin • MURSHIDABAD AS 6 WL 17

No.	Min ^t	Year			
R 676	Dawlat-	1067	31	As 605	۰ ۶۷ and ۳ in obv. area, 677 abid
					صرف دولت ایاد in rev. margin
					PL XVII GRANT AR 8, Wt 178
					PL XVII IRCH SUKU AR 9 Wt 178
678	Sháhja- hamábád	,		Obv	حہمان اساد شہزاد دار الحلاہ صریب
					۱۱۷
				Rev	شان قران د حـ تار صا ۳
					PL XVII (Nisár) AR 75, Wt 11
679	Súrat	"	"	As 605	circular borders, ۰ ۶۷ in obv. margin, ۳ in rev. area, صرف سورت in rev. margin
					GRANT AR 95, Wt 175
680	"	1068	"	As 679	but ۱۶۸ (sic)
					GRANT AR 9, Wt 178
681	Sháhja- hamábád	"	32	As 605	eightfoil borders, ۱۰ ۶۸ in obv. margin, شہاب الدین محمد صاحق ران ٹائی صرف دار دار الحلاہ شاہ حہمان ایاد in rev. margin
					PL XVII MARSDEN AR 10, Wt 175

MURÁD BAKHSH
IN GUJARÁT

A.H. 1068 = A.D. 1658

No	Mint	Year	Weight
A			
602	Ahmad abad	1068	1
			Obr Area, within square
			لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اَللَّهِ
			بصدى ابى بکرا وعده عمران بالزمر عثمان وعلمه دا على Margin
			Rev Area, within square
			نادساه غازی محمد مراد بھن
			ابو المظفر مرووح الدین خرب احمداباد الله احده Margin
			PL XVIII. CL XXXVII. 173

No	Mint	Year	Grams	Year	
S I L V E R					
R 693	Ahmad	1068	1	As 692	but احمد دا in rev. margin
695	abád				GRANT AR 85 Wt 177 Pr XVIII THOMAS AR 85, Wt 178 CUNNINGHAM AR 85, Wt 176
696	Súrat	,	"	"	سورت صرب
698					Pr XVIII CUNNINGHAM AR 8, Wt 178 MARSDEN AR 8, Wt 170 IDIN AR 85, Wt 176
699	"	—	"	Obv	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مَحْمُدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَرِبٌ سُورَةٌ
				Rev.	مَرْاد شَاه عَارِف مُحَمَّد سَكَنْدَر تَاج رَصَاحِيْقَرَانْ حَبَابَى يَا [رَبِّ] اَحَد اَحَد
					PL XVIII CUNNINGHAM AR 8, Wt 174
700	Cambay (Khan- báyat)	—	1	As 692	but no year in obv. margin, in rev. margin, اَحَد ڪَسَيْت
					PL XVIII PANJ ARCH SURV AR 8, Wt 173

VI—AURANGZÍB 'ÁLAMGÍR

A.H 1069—1118=A.D 1659—1707

No	Mint	Year	Denom. لیرہ گیارہ	
				G O L D
A 701	Tattab	[10] ^{۱۲} ۵	Obr	ماہوس
				مسمنس
				سنه حلسوں
				سر تنه
				اورنگزیب عالمگیر
				سنه
				زد حو مهر مس
				کنه
				در حبیان ۷۲

PL.XVIII A 95.WL1

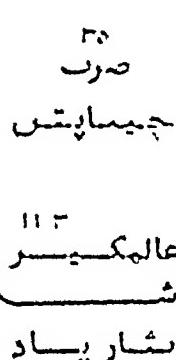
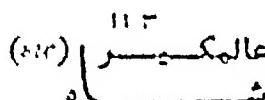
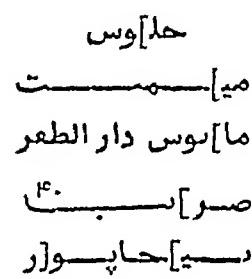
"02	Aurangzib	1074	Abx I	Obr	اورنگزیب اساد
					ماہوس ذمر
					مسمنس
					سنه حلسوں

R r n "01 but 1 ۸۰ over

PL.XVIII A 95.WL1

No	Mint	Year	Rev Side	Description	Ref.
701	Multán	1075	S	As 701 but ۸, ملتان, ۱۰۷۵	I.O.C. N 85, Wt 169
701	,	1077	9	„, but ۹, ملتان, ۱۰۷۷	PLATE XIIX N 8, Wt 169
705	Aurang- abad	1079	11	As 702 but ۱۱, اورنگ اباد, ۱۰۷۹	I.O.C. A 85, Wt 169
706	Akkor- nagar	—	12	Obv Area, within square, سنه ۱۲ صوب اکبر سکر	
				Margin [a] حلوس میمت مابوس	
				Rev Area, within square, شاه عمار عالیم کیم پاد	
				Margin nearly obliterated	
				PL XVIII MARSDEN N 75, Wt 168	
707	Súrat	[108] ³	16	Obv سنه حلوس میمت مابوس مورت	
				Rev as 701 but سکه	N 85, Wt 171
708	Golkon- dah	1086	20	„, but ۲۰ (for ۲۰), گلکوندہ, ۱۰۸۶	PL XVIII I.O.C. N 8, Wt 170

No	Mint.	Year	Legends	
A ^r 709	Shah Jahān Ābad	1091 24	Obr	دار الحلاله ساه جهان اباد طبر حلوس میمیت مالوں نک
				Rev as 701 but ۲۹ over ۲۴
				PL XVIII. 10 C. N 45, RL 10
710	Ahmad nagar	1097 29	as 701 but on obr ۲۹ over ۲۴ on rev	احمد نگر and ۲۹ on rev نک over
				LIDYFREDE. N 45 RL 10
711	Bijapur	1099 31	Obr	جہلوں سر میمیت مانو سے الظفر دا[ر بسحابور
				Rev as 701 but ۲۹ over ۲۴ of the
				PL XVIII. MARSDEN N 45 RL 10
712	Coffon dah	— " As 701 but ۲۹ over ۲۴ کاکمده سنه (no Hijrah year)		
				MARSDEN N 45 RL 10
713	Shah Jal n stat	1104 30	As 709 but ۲۹ and ۳۰	نک over ۲۹
				PL XVIII. N 45 RL 10
714	"	1104 31	but ۲۹ and ۳۱	نک over ۲۹
				PL XVIII. N 45 RL 10

No.	Mint	Year	₹	
715	Chini- pat m (Madras)	1104 35	Obv.	
			Rev.	
				Pr. XVIII (Nishār) N 5, Wt 16
716	Sháh- jihán- ál ád	1106 38	As 709, but ۷۸ and ۱۱۰۴	MURSDEN N 8, Wt 109
717	Bíjípúr	1107 10	Obv	
			Rev as 709 but ۱۱۰۹ <	LADY TRERE N 85, Wt 107
718	—	1109 41	As 701, but mint obliterated, ۱۱۰۹ over ۱۱۰۹	PRINSEP N 85, Wt 168
719	Khujis- tah- bonyād (Aurang- ābad)	,, 4v	„ but ۱۱۰۹ over ۱۱۰۹	PL XVIII GOVT. OF INDIA N 8, Wt 169
720	Buihán- púr	1111 43	„ but ۱۱۱۱ over ۱۱۱۱	MURSDEN N 85, Wt 170

No	Mint	Year [Ch. A] [H. C.]	Obv	
721	[Ch. A] patan	1111 [A]	Obv	ضرب دنس
			Rev	عاليٰ مکبیر ساز نیار ناد
				PL XVIII. (Ndr) A 45 WL 45
722	Bijapur	1112 [A]	As 717 but ۱۰۷ and ۱۱۱ over	D. S. CUTTA A 45 WL 105
723	Burhanpur	1113 [A]	۱۰۷ over ۱۱۱ but برهانپور سه نک	DETO AS 50C A 45 WL 105
724	Bihār	1118 [A]	Obv	حلوس مسمن نه مايونس فسر اتاوا
				POT AS 701 but ۱۱۱ over ۱۰۷
				10C A 45 WL 105

No Min' Year

SILVER

725	Akbar — at id	R	—	I	Oby	[سته] حلوس مابوس ميهمت مستقر الحلاوه سراب [ك][سر][اساد]
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Re: عَالِمَكِير
پا] دشاد عمار

Pr. XIX THOMAS R 10, Wt 175

726	Calcutta 1069	I	Obi	کاٹکتہ
				صریح
				سادھری حلوں
				میوچت
				مادھیس

شہ عمار
پادر (81c) عالم کیر
ریڈ ۱۹۷۹
محمد اورنگ

PL XIX PRINSLP AR 85, WT 176

No.	Mint.	Year.		
Ar 727	Kabul	—	I	Obv
				<p>سہ جلوس میمت ما[نوس دار الملک ضرب کابل</p> <p>Rev as 701 بدر instead of مهر no Hijrah year</p> <p>CUVVIVOHAM AR 701 WL 171</p>
728	Patna	1070		<p>Obv</p> <p>سہ ضرب مانوس میمت حلوس احمد سہ</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ابو الظفر محی الدین مد بادار [ا]ور بزیر عالمگیر [ناوساء غار]</p> <p>PLXIX CUVVIVOHAM AR 701 WL 171</p>
-9	Multan	1070 (re)	3	<p>Obv</p> <p>ملک دار الامان ن ضرب میمت مانوس حلوس[س]ه</p> <p>Rev as 701 but I v (n)</p> <p>PLXIX CUVVIVOHAM AR 701 WL 171</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
R 730	Aurang-ábád	1071	3	As 728 . but ۳، اورنگ آباد، and ۱۰۷۱ <i>CUNNINGHAM</i> R 9, Wt 176
731	Súrat	"	"	Obv سنه حلوس ميمست مانوس صربيا ورت Rev عالمكير اورنگ ريس شاه رد چو بدر مير که در حسان <i>BOMBAY AS SOC</i> R 85, Wt 175
732 $\frac{1}{6}$	—	"	4	Obv مانوس ميمست سنه حلوس Rev as 701 . but ۱۰۷۱، and for مهر بدر <i>PL XIX.</i> R 45, Wt 22
733	Akbar-ábád	"	4	Obv Area, within square, اکبر آباد صربيا Margin سنه حلوس ميمست مانوس Rev. Area, within square, پادشاه عارم شاه عالمكير Margin ابوالطفیر محيي الدين محمد اورنگ ريس سہادر سنه ۱۰۷۱ <i>PL XIX PLAYFAIR</i> R 95, Wt 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv. Rev.
Ar 734	Junah [garh]	1071 —	Obv Area, within square, مانوس میہمت حلوس Margin, ضرب جو لہ Rev Area, within square, عالم کیر زیسب اورنسل سادہ Margin حکومت میر سے PL. XIX. GIBBS PL. 9 WL. 17
735	Surat?	[10]71 —	As 707 year v/r, mint and regnal year obscure بدر مہر for مہر PL. XIX. GIBBS PL. 9 WL. 17
736	Multan	1073 5	, but ^B میر بدر, ملیان سے for and v/r above GIBBS PL. 9 WL. 17
73	—	" 5	Obv میر حکومہ زد در حبہ کہہ سے اورنسل سادہ عالم کیر GIBBS PL. 9 WL. 17

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 738, 739	Júnah-garh	1074	6	As 734 but Obv margin سنه کر صرب and ornaments. Rev margin, در حمان چو ندر میر سکه دد ^{۱۷۳۰} GRANT AR 9, Wt 176 PL. XIX. , AR 9, Wt 175
740	Súrat	[1]075	—	As 731 but [1].۷۵, regnal year obliterated, سورت above صرب GRANT AR 9, Wt 176
741	„	[1]076	8	As preceding, but سنه, and [1].۷۶ ^ AR 9, Wt 177
742	Multán	1076	,	As 701. but سنه، ملتان over ددر بک for پرہم GRANT AR 9, Wt 178
742a $\frac{1}{8}$	Akbar-nagar	107[6]	9	Obv. اکبر کر صرب سنه? Rev شاہ پاد عالیہ کیر ۱۰۷ PL XIX MARSDEN AR 45, Wt 22
743	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1076	,	Obv. وہ حبایاں دار الحلا شاہ ب صرب حلوس میمت ماوس سنه Rev as 701, but ۱۰۷ over ; بک for پرہم PL XIX AR 9, Wt 176

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal Year	
744	Surat	1077	9	As 731 but سه, and ۱ ۷۷, above سورت طرب MARSDEN PL 9, WL 177
745	Akbar abâd		—	Obv اکبراباد طرب ۱۷ Rev بادشاہ شاہ عالیمکبیر [ه]
746	Surat	(1074)	—	As 731 but ۱] ۸۱ regnal year partly obliterated طرب above سورت M 9 WL 19
747		(1074)	13	As preceding but ۱۰ (cut off) and ۸۲ M 10 WL 17
748	Golkon dah	1074	13	Obv مانوس مهمن سه حلوس طرب کلکنده Rev as ob but ۱۰ at left of last line PL XIX. MARSDEN M 9 WL 19
				As 11 regnal has been used for the G. Head ۱۳ M 13 WL 17

No.	Mint.	Year	Rental Year	
756	—	[10] 90	22	As 748 but سه ۲۲, and ۸۹; mint obliterated <i>GIBBS. PL 25, WL 17</i>
757	Junah garh	1090	—	As 784 but Obv margin ضرب جونہ ۲ Rev margin, سکہ زد در حبھاں حوبدر میر سہ <i>PL 10 WL 17</i>
758	Surat	"	22	Obv سه مالوں ۲۲ میمت حلوں ضریں سور
				Rev as 731 but ۱ ۹ over ۲۰ <i>LOC. PL 25, WL 17</i>
759		3		As 758 but سه and ۱ ۱ <i>BENGD AS SOC. PL 25, WL 17</i>
760	Katnali?			but ۹ سه و ضریں ۲۲ and ۱ ۹ <i>BOMBAY AS SOC. PL 25, WL 17</i>
761	Surat	10 11	"	but ۷۶ and ۱ ۹ <i>PRINCEPL. PL 10 WL 17</i>
				but ۷۶ and ۱ ۱ <i>PL XIX. S. ۴ WL</i>
763				Lat سہ ۲۲ ۳ ۱ ۱ ۱ (۱) ۲۲ <i>PL XIX. S. ۴ WL</i>

No.	Mint.	Year	Reverse	
R 773	Surat	1097	29	As 758 but سه, and I ۹۷ R ۸۳, WL ۱۷
774	Burhán púr	1098	80	, but سه پرهانپور [] and I ۹۸ R ۸۳, WL ۱۷
775	Surat	1098		, but سه and I ۹۸ MARDEN R ۸۳, WL ۱۷
776	La[hore]	"	Obr	دارالسلطنه طربن حلوس میہمت مانوس سہ Rev as 731 but I ۹۸ over نک PERSEPOLIS R ۸۴, WL ۱۷
777	Narmol	[3.]	As 708 but نول سه, and I ۹۸ PL XIX. BENGAL AS SOC R ۸۴, WL ۱۷	
778	Golkon dah	[3.]		سے کلکنده [] but at left and I ۹۸ BENGAL AS SOC R ۸۴, WL ۱۷
779	Jahan gíma gar	1099	-	but سه حماںگیرنگر [] and I ۹۹ at left R ۸۴, WL ۱۷
780	Surat			but سه and I ۹۹ BENGAL AS SOC R ۸۴, WL ۱۷
781	"	1100		b سه and I ۹۹ MARDEN R ۸۴, WL ۱۷

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal Yrs.	
788	China patan	—	35	Obv مانوس مسیست سے ۳۵ حلوس خمر حیواس
				Rev as 731: no Hijrah year
				PL XX. GIBBS pl 10, WL 10
789	Akbar ábd	1103		اکبر اباد پرس مسکر الحلاقہ مسیست حلوس مانوس ۸
				Rev as 731 but year ۱۱ " after حیوان
				PRIV SEP pl 10, WL 10
790	Sárat			As 788 but سے ۱۰ but سے, and ۱۱ "
				PRIV SEP pl 10, WL 10
791	Luck now	—	"	سے لکھو " no Hijrah year
				PRIV SEP pl 10, WL 10
792	Háwál	1101	۲۰	سے لکھو " and ۱۱ "
792a				PLATE 10, WL 10 TOP pl 10, WL 10
793	Luck now	"		سے لکھو " and ۱۱ " after حیوان (Zincz band to reverse)
				PLATE 10, WL 10

No.	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
R 788	Chiná patan	—	85	Obr
				مانوس ست سے ۳۵ جلوس ضمر حیواس
				Rev as 731 : no Hijrah year
				PL. XX. GIBBS. JR 10. WL 180
789	Akbar Ābād	1103		Obr
				اکبر اباد طہر مسقر العلاقہ ست جلوس مانوس ۸
				Rev as 731 but year ۱۱ after حیان
				PRINSER JR 10 WL 173
790	Sūrat			As 788 but سے ۱۱ —
				PRINSER JR 10 WL 173
791	Luck now	—		" but کھو، سے ۱۱, no Hijrah year
				PRINSER JR 10 WL 173
792.	Háwál	1101	6	" but آلوه، سے ۱۱ —
79 a				PLATEAU JR 10 WL 173 SOC JR 10 WL 173
793	Luck now			" but کھو، سے ۱۱ — after حیان (Zigzag border to reverse)
				PLATEAU JR 10 WL 173

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 794	Súrat	1104	36	As 731 but ۳۶ over سه, and ۱۱۰۵ over بک
				GOVT OF INDIA AR 10, Wt 170
795	Bíjápur	1105	37	,, but ۳۷ over دار الطهم [ر] بیجاپور, and ۱۱۰۵ over بک
				AR 9, Wt 177
796, 796a	Súrat	,,	,,	,, but ۳۷ over ۱۱۰۵ (Counterstruck with galloping horseman)
				PL XX AR 10, 178 BANKS AR 10, Wt 178
797	Etáwah	,,	38	,, but ۳۸ over سه, اتاؤه and ۱۱۰۸
				MARSDEN AR 11, Wt 174
798	Ajmír	,,	,,	Obv. دار الحیر احمدیہ صمدیہ حلوں میمیت ماہوس [سہ] Rev. as 731 but ۱۱۰۸ over بک
				PL XX AR 9, Wt 178
799	Lahore	,,	,,	Obv. لاهور دار السلطنه صمدیہ حلوں میمیت ماہوس [سہ] Rev. as 731 but ۱۱۰۵ over بک
				THOMAS AR 85, Wt 174

No	Mint.	Year	Reverse Hindu S.	
800	Etawah	1106	38	As 731 but سے، اتوه و نک over ۳۸ PLAYFAIR. AR 108, WL 178
801	Patnah	,		but سے، د over ۳۸ AR 9, WL 173
802	Lahore]	,		دار السلطنه over ۳۸ and date سے and ۱۱ ۶ COFF OF INDIA. AR 13, WL 178
803	Etawah	1107	39	As 758 but سے، اتوه over ۳۹ MARBDEN AR 19, WL 173
804	Barnali			بڑی over ۳۹ and ۱۱ v under ۳۹ PL. XX. AR 25, WL 177
805	Nasrat- Abad	—	3r	Obv مالوین عیسیت سے حلوس اباد طہر لنصرت Rev as 731: year obliterated. PL. XX. AR 7 WL 178
806	Bijapur	1108	40	شرب over ۴۰ دار النثار بمحابور and ۱۱ < AR 25, WL 177
807	Barnali	110		بڑی over ۴۰ سے ۳۹ under ۳۹ AR 25, WL 177

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
AR 808	Zafar-ábád	1107	40	As 758 but طغریباد, ^{۱۵۰} daw, and ۱۱۰< PL XX AR 9, Wt 178
809	Ahmad-nagar	1108	„	„ but احمد نگر, ^{۱۵۰} daw, and ۱۱۰۸ over مہیر PL XX AR 95, Wt 178
810	Súrat	„	„	„ but ^{۱۵۰} daw, and ۱۱۰۸ GEORGE III R AR 9, Wt 178
811	Etáwah	„	41	„ but اتawah, ^{۱۵۱} daw, and ۱۱۰۸ PL XX. GRANT AR 11, Wt 174
812	Khujis-tah-bunyád (Aurang-ábád)	„	„	„ but حجستان سیاد, ^{۱۵۱} daw, and ۱۱۰۸ AR 95, Wt 178
813	Ajmír	„	„	As 798 but ^{۱۵۱} , and ۱۱۰۸ CUNNINGHAM AR 95, Wt 178
814	Lahore	„	„	As 799 but ^{۱۵۱} daw (above ت of مہیر), and ۱۱۰۸ PL XX. GRANT AR 95, Wt 178
815	Chíná-patan	—	„	As 758 but چینا پاتن, ^{۱۵۱} daw, no Hijrah year AR 9, Wt 180
816	Cambay	1109	4x	„ but بیانیت [س]ک, ^{۱۵۲} daw, and ۱۱۰۹ in last line AR 95, Wt 178
817	Akbar-ábád	„	42	As 789 but ^{۱۵۲} , and [۱] ۱۰۹ EDEN AR 95, Wt 177
818				GIBBS AR 95, Wt 177

No.	Mint	Year Hijra	Year Gregorian	Description	Reference
819	Jūnah ga[rh]	1109	41	As 758 but سے، جوئہ ۱۵ and ۱۱ ۹	PL XX. JR 9 WL 177
820	Baraili	1111	43	, but سے، بربیلی ۱۵ and ۱۱۱۱	CUNNINGHAM JR 63, WL 178
821	Cambay	"		۱۵ but سے، کسایت and ۱۱۱۱ over ۱۵	PL XX. EDEX JR 10 WL 179
822	Masuli- patan	"	44	۱۵ As 731 but محبی سے at left, and ۱۱۱۱ beneath ۱۱۱۱	PL XX. JR 74, WL 178
823	Akbar Ābad	1112	45	As 789 but ۱۵ and [۱۱]۱۲	PRYSE JR 9 WL 177
824	Etawa	1112	45	۱۵۸ As 755 but ۱۳۰۱، سے، and ۱۱۱۲	Z.O.C. JR 9 WL 178
825	Burhan pur	1111		۱۵۹ but سے، برهانپور[ر] and ۱۱۱۱	JR 9 WL 179
826	Baraili	"		۱۵۹ but سے، بربیلی and ۱۱۱۱	JR 9 WL 179
827	Ajmir	1111	46	As 795 but ۱۵, and ۱۱۱۱	JR 9 WL 179

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
R 828, 828a	Akbar- ábád	111[4]	46	As 789. but ۱۵۶, and [۱ ۱] ۱۵ <i>FDEN AR 95, Wt 175</i> <i>PRINSEP AR 95, Wt 176</i>
829	Etáwah	1114	47	۱۵۷ As 758 but اتاوه سه, and ۱ ۱ ۱ ۱۵ <i>GOVT OF INDIA AR 95, Wt 176</i>
830	Lahore	"	"	Obv لاهور دار السلطنه سنه ۱۵۷ ميمانت حلو[س مانوس
				Rev as 799. but ۱ ۱ ۱ ۱۵ <i>PRINSEP AR 9, Wt 177</i>
831	Etáwah	1115	"	۱۵۸ As 758. but اتاوه سه, and ۱ ۱ ۱ ۸ <i>AR 9, Wt 177</i>
832	Súrat	"	"	۱۵۹ but سه, and ۱ ۱ ۱ ۸
833	Sháh- Jahán- ábád	"	48	Obv [۱۵] ۱۰۰ دها اباد د[ار [۱۰] حلا شان سرد. حلو[س ميمانت مانوس ۱۵۸ سنه
				Rev as 731. but year ۱ ۱ ۱ ۸ over ۱۰ <i>PRINSEP AR 8, Wt 176</i>
834	Akbar- ábád	[11]16	"	As 789. but ۱۵۸, and ۱۹ <i>EDEN AR 9, Wt 175</i>

No.	Mint.	Year	₹	
835	Ethiawā	1110	49	As 768 but ۱۹۰۱, ۴۹, and ۱۱۱۷ R ۲ WL 176
836	Baraili	"	"	۱۹۰۱, ۴۹, and ۱۱۱۷ but ۱۹۰۱, ۴۹, and ۱۱۱۷ THOMAS R ۲ WL 176
837	Surat	"	"	۱۹۰۱, ۴۹, and ۱۱۱۷ but ۱۹۰۱, ۴۹, and ۱۱۱۷ MARSDEN R ۲ WL 176
838	Akbar âbad	1117		As 789 but ۱۹۰۱ and ۱۱۱۷ PRINCEP R ۲ WL 176
839	Surat	"		As 788 but ۱۹۰۱ and ۱۱۱۷ R ۲ WL 176
840	¹ "	11xx 4x	"	but ۱۹۰۱ and ۱۱ (unit of regnal year and unit and decade of Hijrah year, cut off) SOG R ۲ WL 176
841	Ethiawā	1117	40	۸ but ۱۹۰۱ and ۱۱۱۷ R ۲ WL 176
842	"	1117		As preceding but ۱۱۱۷ R ۲ WL 176

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
AR S13	[Akbar ábád]	—	51	As 789 but ب ۱، اکبرآباد and Hijrah year obliterated <i>CUNNINGHAM AR 9, Wt 170</i>
S44	Sháh- jahán ábád	1118	„	As S33 but mint entirely legible, and ب ۱, and ۱۱۱۸ <i>CUNNINGHAM AR 9, Wt 176</i>
S45	„	1119	„	As preceding but ۱۱۱۹ <i>PLAFFEIR AR 85, Wt 177</i>
S46	Luck- now	—	„	As 758 but ب ۱, no Hijrah year <i>BENGAL AS SOC AR 05, Wt 177</i>

A'ZAM SHAH

A H 1118-1119 = A D 1707

No	Mint.	Year	Regnal Yr	
A 847	Khujis tab bunyāl (Aurang- shād)	1118	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>Obv</p> <p>جلوس اسر [سر] ف سہ احمد ضریب خمسہ بیاں</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ممالک اعظم ساہ [III] پرستی و حاد ناد زد در جان [ک] زد در جان [ک]</p>
848	—	—	—	<p>Obv</p> <p>—</p> <p>اسر جلوس ف احمد اسر سہ</p> <p>Rev as 847 lowest two lines obl. central</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
N 819	Burhán-púr	1119	1	As 847 . but هاپور [مر], and ۱۱۱۹ (Last line of reverse wanting.) Pl XX MARSDEN N 8, Wt 170
<hr/>				
AR 850	Ahmad-ábád	„	„	S I L V E R Obv حلوس اشر ف احمد آباد صریب احمد آباد Rev as 847, but ۱۱۱۹ Pl XX CUNNINGHAM AR 9, Wt 178
851	Burhán-púr	„	„	As 850 but هاپور [مر] Pl XX MARSDEN AR 9, Wt 178

KĀM BAKHSH

A.H. 1119—1120 = A.D. 1708

No	Mint	Year	Reverse Year	
A 8.2	Haldia Babād	11 0	2	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>Obv</p> <p>مساندوس مسانت حذاوس حيدرآباد صوب دارالحلاء</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ناد كام بخس [.] دو خورسيد و ماه [.] دکن [.] زد</p>
				<p style="text-align: right;">T.R. XXX. 01009 5 9 1010</p>

VII—SHÁH 'ÁLAM BAHÁDUR

A.H. 1119—1124=A.D. 1707—1712.

No	Mint	Year Hijrah	Rev Reversal	G O L D
A 801	Pesh awar	1120	Obr	مانوس مہمیت حلوس ضرب سادر
			Rev	پادشاه شا[ز]م عاليم بهادر ساده سکه مسارل
				PL XXI. DA CE VINA N → WL 10
802	Khujs tah bunyad (Agra ft Id)	"	Obr	مانوس مہمیت سنه حلوس ضرب سکھ[سنه] بیاد
				Rev as 801
				FOR A → WL 10

No.	Mint	Year	Obverse Reverse	Description
N 858	Lahore	1120	2 Obv Rev	<p>لَا هُوَ [و]</p> <p>دار السلطنه</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سنه ٢</p> <p>مسقط</p> <p>حلوس مالوس</p> <p>شاهزاده</p> <p>سنه عالم ساد</p> <p>١١٢٠</p>
859	-	-	Obv	<p>ضرب</p> <p>سنه ٢ مالوس</p> <p>مسقط</p> <p>حلوس</p>
860	Sialkot pur	1121	As No. 858; but no year on rev., and lowest lines of obr	<p>سنه ١١٢١</p> <p>حلوس</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>لَا هُوَ</p>

PL. XXI. 10 C. N. & W. 170

10 C. N. & W. 180

J. 4. 22

No.	Mint	Year	Rev. نیو	
S61	Khunis- tah- bunyād (Aurang- zābād)	1121	Obv.	<p>مايوس میہمت سہ حلوس صریب محمدہ سیداد</p> <p>Rev as S51, but ۱۱۲۱</p> <p>PL XXI MARSDAV N 85, Wt 100</p>
S62	Ujjain	1122	As S54 but ۱] ۱۲۲ after مارک on rev, and lowest lines of obv	<p>صاریب دار الفتح او حین</p> <p>PL XXI GIBBS N 85, Wt 108</p>
S63	Akbar- ābād	1123	Obv	<p>حلوس مايوس میہمت مستقر الملک سہ حلوس صریب اکبر اباد</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>عیار ۱۱۲۳ پادشاه دو شا عالم سکھ میار</p> <p>PL XXI N 125, Wt. 184</p>

No	Mint	Year	Weight	
N 864	Khujs tah bunyād (Aurang- zād)	1123	5	As 855 but ۱۱۲۳, and ^۹ سه PICKWICK N 45, WL 10
865	Sháh jahán zād	—	Obv	شاه جهان [آباد] — صر دار الحلاقه میمانت حلوں مائوس Rev as 854 but no year MACKSDEN N 45, WL 10

No.	Mint	Year	
R 866	Ajmír	1119	<p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R</p> <p>Obv.</p> <p>احمیر مستقر الحلاقه صریب</p> <p>حلوس میمت مانوس احد [سہ]</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>غاري شاه عالمر پاد شاه سکه [ا] مبارک 1119</p>
867	Sháh-jahán-ábád	" "	<p>Obv.</p> <p>حباں اباد دار الحلاقه شاه صریب احد مبارک</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>عاري شاه شاه عالمر پاد کھے سہ 1119</p>

No	Mint	Year	Nominal	
AR 874	Sholá púr	1122	4	Obr
				مالوں مہمیت حلوں سے ضریب شلاپور
				Rev <u>پادشاه غازی</u> سالہ عالم بھادر سکہ ملار
				PL XXI CUTTINGHILL R. 72, WL 173
875	Súrat	1123	6	Obr
				مانو حلوں سے مہمیت ضریب سور
				Rev as 869 but 1122
				PL XXL CUTTING R. 72, WL 174
876 ½	—	1122—	—	Obr
				مانو حلوں سے مہمیت ضریب
				Rev as 869 year partly obliterated (1122—)
				DOLL OR PELL R. 72, WL 175

VIII.—JAHÁNDÁR.

A.H. 1121 = A.D. 1712.

No	M.t	Year		
				G O L D
577	Khu-nstah-bunyád (Aurung ábd)	1121	I Obv	ماهوس
				میہمت
				احد حملہ وس
				صری
				محستہ بییاد
			Rev	پادشاہ جہان
				شاه
				قرآن حمایت دار
				رد سکھ نور رچوں مهر [صرا]

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N 878	Khn jistab bunyād	1124	1 Obv as 877 Rev جهاندار شاه حوم مهر و ماه ابوالفتح ١١٢٤ ؟
879	Sūrat	(1124)	Obv as 877 but mint سورت Rev [ا] [ا] نسخ غاری جهاندان [ه] حوم مهر و ماه که در افغان زد
880	Shāh- jahān Ābad	1124	n Obv جهان اباد دار الحلة شاه فر مسانوس مدد مبهمت حلویں Rev غاری جهاندان [ه] بر مهر و ماه ابوالفتح [که] در افغان زد

No	Mint	Date		
871	Akbar	1574	Obv	ح[لیوس مانوس م[یمانت م[ستقر الملک س[نه احمد صر[
			Rev	او الفتح عاری ش مهار و ماه حبادار که در اقام رد چون
				MIRSDIN N 75, Wt 160 DA CUVHA N 75, Wt 169 PRINZIP N 7, Wt 168
881	-	"	Obv as 877 mint obliterated.	
			Rev	عا[ر]ی ش ما[ه حبادار سنه (۹) که چون
				IOC N 8, Wt 170

No.	Mint.	Year.	Leginal Year	
				SILVER
885	Sháh jahan ubud	1124	I	Obr
				احد مسارل سنه جهان اباد در دار العلاقه
				Rev
				جهاندار سنه او اللخ شاهز بر مهر و ماه که دن الاق زد
				PL XXII 1124 1125 1126 1127
886				As 880
				THOMAS 1126 1127
887	[Akbar abad]			As 881 mint obliterated , 1124 fully legible on 887
				PL XXII 1124 1125 1126 1127 THOMAS 1126 1127
889	Sháh jahan ubud		-	Obr
				مسه جهان اباد سنه دار العلاقه در
				1 cr
				شاد ساه شاهز جهاندار ساه سنه
				PL XXII 1124 1125 1126 1127

IX.—FARRUKH-SIYAR.

A.H. 1121—1131 = A.D. 1713—1719.

No.	Mint	Year		
S90	Murshidabad	1121	Obv	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>مساویس میہمت احمد حلوس سنه صکہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۷۱۳</p>
			Rev	<p>ر[ا]د ا[و]صل حق بر سیم سکه</p> <p>ور[ا]د و[ر]وح سیم</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXII D4 CUNH1 N 75, Wt 170</p>
S91	Sháh-jahanábád	1127	Obv	<p>فه حبایاد دا[ر] الملا شاه ن</p> <p>صر</p> <p>حلوس میہمت مساویس</p> <p>سکہ</p>
			Rev	<p>سکه ویر فوج [سیم] دار پساد شاه</p> <p>حق بر سیم و در</p> <p>ار[ا] و صل</p> <p>سکه دار ۱۷۲۷</p>

PL XXII GIBBS N 85, Wt 100

No.	Mint.	Year.		
N 893	Lahore	1129	5	Obv
				<p>لاهور دار السلطنه خير سنه مسمى حلوب مانوس</p> <p>بهر و بير فرنخ سير ساد ساه حق بوسيرم و زر 1129 فصل سکه زد از</p>

PL XXII. PLATE A 9 W.L. 10

893	Baradif	—	Obv	<p>مانوس</p> <p>مسمى</p> <p>سنه حلوب</p> <p>خير</p> <p>بر ساه</p>
			Rev	<p>حق بوسيرم و زر ماد</p> <p>كشه</p> <p>زد از فصل</p>

PL XXII. B 11 ZO A 10 W.L. 11

895	Burhán pur	6.0	Obv	حلوں مائوس
				میہمت
				سمه دار السروار
				صریح
				سرہانپور
				R. v. as 892 but no Hijrah year
				Pt. XXII GIBBS N 85, Wt. 169
896	Patnab	11.0	7. Obv	مائوس
				میہمت
				سمه حلوں
				صریح
				Rev as 892 but 11.0.
				MARSDEN N 8, Wt. 169
896	Sháh- jahán- ábád	,,	Obv as 891 but regnal year ✓	
			Rev	حق فرج سیر
				شہزادہ
				ا[ر] قصل پاد سحر و سر
				کے
				ز[د] دسر سید و [ر]
				N 8, Wt. 169

No	Mint	Year	Normal Year	
N 807	Multan	1130	7	Obv
				مانوس مہمت سے حلوس خیر ملیان
				Rev as 802 but [1] ۱۳
				PL XXIL JAT A 9, WL 10
808	Bijapur	—	—	Obv
				حلوس — مہب مانو الظفر دار بیجانور خیر
				Rev as 802
				PL XXIL JOC 1 75, WL 10
900	Lahore	1131	8	As 802 but ^A on obv and [1] ۱۳ on rev
				JOC A 7, WL 10

No.	Mint	Year			
SMALL ISSUE					
900	—	1125	Obv	ربی	
				صریب	
			Rev	١٢٥	
				محمد فرج	
					Pl. XXII N° 25, Wt. 22
900	Karrah	—	Obv	امتیار	
				صریب	
				کرہ سہ	
			Rev	۹[م]رح سیر شاد ۵	
					Pl. XXII 10 C N° 15, Wt. 53
901	Gútí	1128	5	کوتی	
				صریب	
			Rev. as 900 but ۱۲۸		
					Pl. XXII N° 35, Wt. 44
902	Gang-púr	„	„	کنگور	
				صریب	
			Rev. as 900 but year obliterated		
					Pl. XXII N° 3, Wt. 22

No.	Mint.	Year	
S I L V E R			
903	Jahān-gīra gar	1124	1
			Obv as 890 but mint ج[ا]نگیرتکر
			Rev رور
			عظیم دس [ه]
			ابوا[ل]مح وظفر ناد
			سکه
PL XXIII. MLESIDEV JL + WL 15			
904	Multan	1125	
			Obv as 890 but mint ملکان
			Rev یکاد ساه شزار
			سکه فرخ سر
CUTTINGHAM JL + WL 175			
905	Aktar abad	—	2
			Obv حلوس مابوس
			مسست
			مسعر المهد
			سہ ۲
			کسرابا[د]
			Rev as 890 but no Hijrah year
PL XXIV. JL + WL 176			

No	Mint	Year	
R 906	Súrat	—	Obv. مانوس میہست سنه حلlos صرت سورت شحر و بر فرج [سیر] ار فصل حق پاد که رد بر سیم و در BOMBAY AS SOC AR 85 Wt 170
907, 908	Katak	1125	Obv as 906 but mint کٹک Rev حق شحر و بر فرج [سیر] ار فصل پاد که ۱۱۲۵ رد سیم و در
			(On 908, حق transferred to end of first line) PL XXIII MARSDEN AR 8, Wt 187 MARSDEN AR 8, Wt 187
909	Sháh-jahánábád	„ „	As 891 but انو, and no Hijrah year THOMAS AR 85, Wt 177
910	Lahore	1125	Obv as 892 but ۲ انو Rev. ار فصل حق پادش [ا]ه شحر و بر فرج سیر ار فصل حق رد [بر] سیم و در GOVT OF INDIA AR 8, Wt 175 B B

No.	Mint.	Year	Obverse	Reverse
911	Multan	—	Obv مانوس میہمت سٹہ جلوس ظریف م[ل]تان	ار فصل [ع] [ہ] ناد بصر و بر فرج سب کے زد بر سیما و نز
912	Akbar Ahmad	—	As 905 but ۲۶ سہ	
913	Azim Abul (Patna)	1115	Obv مانوس میہمت سٹہ جلوس عظمتیہ ظریف اباد	زد ار فصل ع [و زد] بصر و بر فرج سب کے ناد ۲۶
914	Katik	11 ۱۷	Obv as 913 but ذریف کے	فصل سو ایکس ۱۱۲۶ ع [و زد] ۱۱۲۷ ناد ۲۶

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 915, 916	Sháh-Jahán-ábád	1127	4	As 891 but Hijrah year ١١٢٥ (obliterated on 915) <i>EDEN AR 9, Wt 174</i> <i>PLAYFAIRE AR 85, Wt. 173</i>
917	Súrat	[11]27	"	As 906 but د , mint obliterated except ت and the vowel '، and ١٢ legible at left of rev AR 9, Wt 177
918	Etáwá	1128	5	Obv مابوس میہست حابوس ^ب صرد اتاوا
				Rev as 892 but year ١١٢٨ <i>PL XXIII. THOMAS AR 105, Wt 176</i>
919	Akbar-ábád	1128	"	As 905 but ه د , and ١١٢٨ above rev <i>PRINSEP AR 9, Wt 177</i>
920	Chíná-patan	"	"	Obv ماد[و]س میہست حابوس صرد حیساپتن
				Rev as 906 with year ١١٢٨ <i>PL XXIII IOC AR 9, Wt 179</i>

No.	Mint.	Year.	Value	Description	Source
AR 921	Sárat	—	5	As 900 but سه ^ب	MASDEN AR 9 WL 178
922	Sháh Jahán Abád	1128	"	As 891 but سه ^ب , and ۱۱۲۸ over فضل and ۳۱ in last line of rev	GOTY OF INDIA. AR 11, WL 178
923	"	,		As 922 but [۳۱] before فضل and ۱۱۲۸ at end of rev	JL 43, WL 177
924	Akbar Abád	1129	,	Obv as 905 but سه, مسکر العلامة ^ب	PL XXIII. MASDEN AR 43, WL 178
				Rev as 892.	
925	Sháh Jahán- Abád	1129	,	As 891 but سه ^ب , and ۱۱۲۹ over فضل ۳۱ in last line	PL XXIII. THOMAS. AR 17 WL 177
926	"	"	6	As 925 but سه	ORIANT. AR 103, WL 173
927	Gwáhár	1129	"	Obv مالوس مہست سه ۶ حلوس ضور کوالیسیار	PL XXIII. T. 22 AR 24 WL 177
				Rev as 892	

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
AR 928, 929	Lahore	1129	6	As 892. but ۶ ده PL XXIII THOMAS AR 11, Wt 172 BENGAL AS SOC AR 9, Wt 178
930, 931	Mur- shid- ábád	—	„	Obv. ماوس میہمت ۷ سنه حلوس صر[رب مر[شداد Rev رد اور قصل حق سر[سیم] و در[پاد شاہ ن[حر و مر و رح سیر ا]ک
932	Akbar- ábád	[11]30	7	Obv as 905 but ۷ ده Rev as 892 [11]۷. THEOBALD AR 95, Wt 177
933	Arkát	„	„	Obv ماوس میہمت سنه حلوس صر[رب ارکات Rev حق فرح [سیر شاه ۱۱۳ و در پاد سحر و مر که رد اور قصل در[سیم] PL XXIII EDEN AR 8, Wt 177

No.	Mint.	Year.		
AL 921	Sûrat	—	o	As 900 but سه ۸
				MASSEY JR. 9 WL 177
922	Shâh Jahân âlâd	1109	n	As 891 but سه ۹, and ۱۱۷۸ over فصل and jî in last line of rev
				GOTT OF INDIA. JR 11, WL 179
923	"			As 902 but [jî] before فصل and ۱۱۷۸ at end of rev
				AL 41 WL 177
924	Akbar âlâd	1109	"	سه ۹ مسقى الحاله but اور as 900; but سه ۹
				Rev as 892.
				PL XXIII MASSEY JR. 9 WL 177
925	Shâh jalân âlâd	1112		As 891 but سه ۹, and ۱۱۷۷ over فصل and jî in last line
				PL XXIII THOMAS JR. 10 WL 177
926	"	o		As 920 but سه ۹
				AL 41 WL 177
Cawâlior	"	"	Ovr	مانوس مجسمت سه حلوان لبر کروالیار
				PL XXIII C. E. W. 177
			1. v. as 52	
				PL XXIII C. E. W. 177

Mint	Year	Regnal year	
3, Lahore	1129	6	As 892 · but ٤ anw PL XXIII THOMAS R 11, Wt 172 BENGAL AS SOC R 0, Wt 178
0, Murshidábád	—	„	Obv مابوس میہمت سما حلوس صرد مرشداد Rev رد ار قصل حق برسی[ما] و در[] پاد شاہ ت[حر] و بر فرج سیر ک
2 Akbar-ábád	[11]30	7	Obv as 905 but مستقر المخلافه ۷ anw Rev as 892 [11]۷۰. THEOBALD R 95, Wt 177
3 Arkát	„	„	Obv مابوس میہمت سما حلوس صرد ارکات Rev حق فرج [سیر شاد ۱۱۳] و در پاد سحر و بر ک رد ار قصل بر[سیم]

PL XXIII EDEN R 9, Wt 177

No.	Mint.	Year	Text
931	Surat	— 7	As 906 but ^L سه No Hijrah year BOMBAY AS SOC. JR 10 WL 17
932	Maltan	1130	Obr as 901 but ^L سه Iev as 892 but ۱۱۷ PL XXIII. CIVITATENAM JR 93 WL 17
933	Azim n. 225	— —	Obv مانوس [مسن]ت سنه اعظم تکر [لوس] شہ Iev بھر [و] بھر فرج [سر] [ساده] حد او سند و زر نا [د] شہل سکھ زد از PL XXIII. CIVIL JR 9 WL 17

X.—RAFÍ-A D-DARAJÁT.

A H 1131 = A D 1719

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
37	Sháh-Jabán-ábád	1131	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>فه حبها انا[د] دار الحلا شان صرب ح[ملوس ميمت مانوس احد سند</p> <p>Rev رويع الدرحا .. د[ركا شاهشہ بدر و بر ر[د بـا هـراران [سند] [مكـ] [مكـ] PL XXIII IOC N 85, Wt 169</p>
37a	Mu'az-zam-ábád	„	„	<p>مانوس مـ[يمـت اـحد جـلوـس سـند صـرب مـ[عـطـمـاـبـاد</p> <p>Rev As preceding, partly obliterated, 1131 under شاهشہ</p> <p>PL XXIII GRANT N 8, Wt 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Den.	
R 939	Albar Abad	1131	I	SILVFR
			Obr	اکبر اباد مسعر الحلاقه خوبی جلوس میهمت مالوں احد
				Rev as 937
				PL XXIII. CEYXIVONIM AL 10 WL 173 TOKT AL 10 WL 173
940	Shah	"	"	As 937 but at left top of rev
941	Jahán abad	"	"	CEYXIVONIM AL 9 WL 173 PL XXIII. OBLIVT AL 9 WL 173
942	Kirá	"	Olr	مالوں میہمت احد مالوں خوبی کھوار
				PL XXIII. CEYXIVONIM AL 9 WL 173

XI - RAFÍ-AD DAULAH SHÁH-JAHÁN II

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719

No.	Mint	Year	₹. £. \$.	
G O L D				
11	Sháh Jahán- ábád	1131 1	Obr	[ف]ر [ه]ب [ا]د دا[ل]حلا شا[ن] در حلوں مہت ماروس احتنے
			Rer	ساه حبیان باو ساه غازی سکہ مار
				PK XXIV GREAT MUGHAL EMPIRE
1115	Khoji تل لوری خواجہ الله	-	Obr	بدر م حلوں ماروس در بھمہ بھا[د]
			Rer	ساه حبیان ساه مارکہ سما[ر]کہ سہ
				PK XXIV GREAT MUGHAL EMPIRE

No.	Mint	Year	Obv.	Rev.
R 947	Akbar- ábid	1131	1	S I L V E R. اکبرآباد مستقر الحلاوه صریب حلوس میمت ماںوس احد
				Rev. as 945, but ۱۳ at top PL XXIV R 95, Wt 176
948	Barailí	" "	Obv	ماںوس میمت احد حلوس انو صریب بریلی
				Rev. as 945, but ۱۳ over مسارک PL XXIV GRANT R 10, Wt 175
949	Súrat	—	"	As 948, but mint ت and no Hijrah year visible IOC R 95, Wt 177
950	'Azím- ábád (Patnáh)	1131	Obv.	عظمیم اناد صریب حلوس میمت ماںوس احد انو
			Rev	پادشاه عمار شاہ حبہان کہ مسارک ۱۱۳۱ PL XXIV THEOBALD R 95, Wt 178

No.	Mint.	Year.	Notes
R 101	Lahore	1151	Obr as 913 Rev as 945: ۱۱۵۱ over مارک PL XXIV CRYSTALIANA PL 173
94	Mor shid abad		Obr as 948 but mint د[ا]باد Rev ساه حیان ساه حیان ن[ا]ز د[ا]باد PL XXIV GOIT OF IVANIS PL 14

NIKU-SIYAR.

A H. 1131 = A D 1719

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
A ^r 953	Súrat	—	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p style="text-align: right;">مايوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ميمانت</p> <p style="text-align: right;">احد حلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">صربي</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سورت</p>
		Rev.		<p style="text-align: right;">ب[لطف الله محمد]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ش[اه]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">پا[دشاہ رمان که]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">رد[د] جهان</p>

PL XXIV LOC A^r 95, Wt 171

IBRÁHÍM

A.H. 1132 = A.D. 1720

No.	Mint.	Year	Normal Weight	
G O L D				
I	Shah- jahans- abad	1132	1	Obr. as 945
R. v				
[م][س] [ع] [م] [ح] [م] [د] [ه] [ر] [ا] [ه] [س] [اه] [ان] [ل] [ه] [ل] [س] [ك] [ه] [ز] [د] [ر] [ه] [ب] [ان]				
CURVINGHAM F. & W. LTD. PL. XXIV. GIBBS. A. & CO. LTD.				
S I L V E R				
R.	"	"	"	Weight but 1177 a night of rec (Date effaced on D. ")
PL. XXIV. CURVINGHAM F. & W. LTD. GIBBS. A. & CO. LTD.				

XII.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.D. 1131-1161 = A.D. 1719-1748

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year		
N 958	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Aurang- ábád)	1131	1	Obv	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>مايوس</p> <p>میہمت</p> <p>احد جلوس</p> <p>سے صرب</p> <p>حہستہ سیاد</p>
				Rev	<p>۱۱۳۱ محمد شاہ</p> <p>پادشاه عار</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p>
959	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1134	8	Obv	<p>فہ حبہ اناہ</p> <p>دار الحلا شاہ</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>حلوس میہمت مايوس</p> <p>سے صرب</p>
				Rev	<p>محمد ساہ پادشاه عار</p> <p>۱۱۳۴</p> <p>صاحب قران ثانی</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Denom. Rials	Description	Market	Ref.
960	Sháh jahán shál	1125	7	As 959 but ^v سه and ١١٢٥ (unit cut off).	MASDÉY A 7 WL 104	
961	Etawa	1125	9	As 958 but ^q سه ٩٥٨; and ١١٢٥	A 11 WL 104	
961a	—	1125	n	As preceding but mint and Hijrah date effaced (Struck fabric)	BATAS A 7 WL 104	
962	Shah jahān shál	1125	11	As 959 but ^{١١} سه and ١١	K 4 WL 104 SOC A 7 WL 104	
963	—	1125	11	As 959 but ^{١٢} سه and ١١٢٥ (unit cut off)	MASDÉY A 7 WL 104	
964	—	1125	11	As 959 but ^{١٣} سه and ١١٢٥ (unit cut off)	K 4 WL 104 SOC A 7 WL 104	
965	—	1125	1	As 959 but ^{١٤} سه and ١١٢٥ (unit cut off)	K 4 WL 104	
966	—	1125	11	As 959 but ^{١٥} سه and ١١٢٥ (unit cut off)	K 4 WL 104	
967	Aktar shál	1125	17	Obr. ملوك مانوس ————— سلطان المغاربة سنه در	اکریاد	
968	—	1125	17	As 959 but ١١٢٥	PL XXV K 4 WL 104	
969	—	1125	17	As 959 but mostly inverted ٢٠ در ٢٠ + ١١٢٥ (equivalent to ٦٧) K 4 WL 104	دھنیا ٦٧	

No.	M. Et.	Year E. G.	
871	Lahore	1150 A.D. 25	Obr لاهور دار السلطنه دری سکه مہمت حلوں مانوس
			Ror as 858 but 1155 PLATE A 4 REL 10
900	Shah jahun abid	1150 A.D. 26	As 859; but سکه and 1155 PLATE A 11 REL 10
911	Ahmed navar Far rukhs [Ata]	— 31	Obr مانوس مہمت سکه حلوں دری احمد نکر فرو الله محمد سا[د] خار له روز تاسد حامی سکه مسا[ر] PLATE A 4 REL 10
			—
			—
			—

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
A ^r 976	Karrahd	1161	—	S M A L L I S S U E
			Obv	کرہ صریب
			Rev	محمد شاہ پا[د]شاه ۱۱۶۱
				PL XXV IOC A ^r 4, Wt 52
977	"	—	—	Obv. کرہ صریب امتیار
			Rev	محمد شاہ پا[د]——[ش] پاده
				PL XXV IOC A ^r 5, Wt 51

No.	Mint	Year [Hijra]	Obv	SILVER
978	Akbar abād	1132 1133	Obr	اکبر آباد میسیر الحلاقہ دری حلوں مہیں مانوس احمد
				Rev as Obv bat 1132
				CUSTODIUM R + M L 1132
979	Surat	1133 1134	Obr	مانوس مہیں سہ حلوں دری سور
				Rev as Obv bat 1133 (anit cut off).
				CUSTODIUM R + M L 1133
980	Mor مور M D	1133 1134	Obr	مانوس مہیں سہ حلوں دری مردابازاد
				Rev as Obv bat 1133 (anit cut off)
				CUSTODIUM R + M L 1133

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 981	Súrat	1133 [34]	3	As 979 but ^۱ aw, and ۱۱۳ (unit cut off) <i>BOMBAY AS SOC AR 10, Wt 178</i>
982	,	,	4	As 979 but ^۲ aw, and ۱۱۳ (unit cut off) <i>AR 10, Wt 178</i>
983	Sháh-Jahánábád	1134	,	As 959 but ^۱ aw, and ۱۱۳۱ (over صاحب) <i>GOVT OF INDIA AR 9, Wt 174</i>
984	,	1135	5	,, but ^۸ aw, and ۱۱۳۵ (over صاحب) <i>MARSDEN AR 85, Wt 175</i>
985	Akbar-nagar Oudh	,	,	Obv اکبر نگر اوڈ صریح سنه حلوس میہمت ماہیون
				Rev as 958 but ۱۱۳۵

No	Mint.	Year	
9-6	Akbar abad ?	1171 ²⁷¹	Obr مانوس مسمنت سنه حلوس درسته (سراباد ۴)
			Rev as 9x8 unit and decade cut off
			AS 78 WL 173
9c	Surat	— " As 9 but سنه Hijrah year cut off	BOMBAY AS 80C AS 78 WL 174
9c	Lahore	As 9x1 but سنه Hijrah year cut off	AS 78 WL 174
9	Tat ah 113	" Obr مانوس مسمنت سنه حلوس درسته (سنه ۷)	
			11305 1 1176000 مانوس
			AS 78 WL 174

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 990	'Azím-ábád*	11[36- 37]	6	Obv Rev. as 958 but ١١١ (unit cut off) BENGAL AS SOC AR 85, Wt 178
991	Sháh-Jabán-ábád	1137	7	As 959 but انس , and ١١٣٧ (over صاحب) IOC AR 85, Wt 175
992	'Azím-ábád	„	„	Obv Rev BENGAL AS SOC AR 85, Wt 180

* The μ thus dotted, compared with no 992, identifies the mint.

No.	Mint	Year	Value	Notes
AR 993	Etawal	1139	9	As 968 but ۹ over ۱, and ۱۱۷ R 10, WL 17
994	"	1140		As preceding but ۱۱۸ PLATINUM. R 10, WL 17
995	[Lahore]	1140	۹	As 971 but ۹ over mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated. GOTT OF INDIA. R 10, WL 17
996	Sikhs jahan shahi	"	۱۰	As 969 but ۱ over and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off) R 10, WL 17
3	Akler Shah	1141	10	As 967 but ۱ over and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off) GOTT OF INDIA. R 10, WL 17
	Kurki	1141/11	01۱	مہروس سہی لہ حلوں فرنگی کھورا
				L 21 21 L 11 1

No	Mint	Year	Roman year	
AR 999	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1142	11	As 959 but انو , and ۱۱۵۲ (over صاحب)
				GOVT OF INDIA AR 85, Wt 176
1000	"	"	12	„ but انو , and ۱۱۵۳
				GOVT OF INDIA AR 9, Wt 175
1001	"	1143	13	„ but انو , and ۱۱۵۴
				IOC AR 85, Wt 175
1002	Etáwá	11[43] 44]	„	As 958 but انو , ۱۰۱, and ۱۱۱ (unit and decade cut off)
				GRANT AR 10, Wt 175
1003	Lahore	11[44] 45]	14	As 974 but ۱۵ انو , and ۱۱۱ (unit and decade cut off)
				IOC AR 85, Wt 175
1004	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1145	15	As 959 but انو , and ۱۱۵۵ (over صاحب)
				DE BODE AR 8, Wt 174
1005	Súrat	11[45] 46]	„	As 979 but انو , ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off)
				IOC AR 95, Wt 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Rs. Rupee Paisa	
AR 1006	Shah jahan- abâd	1116 471	16	As 969 but ¹⁷ and 11 ¹⁵ (unit cut off) MUSIDAY II 43, WL 111
1007	Lahore	1117 472	n	As 971 but ¹⁷ and 11 (unit and decade cut off) JOC. II 43, WL 111
1008	Shah jahan- abâd	1117 ¹ 472	17	As 969 but ¹⁷ and 11 ¹⁵ JOC. II 43, WL 111
1009	"	[]		As preceding; but Hijrah year obliterated JL 43, WL 111
1010	"	"		As preceding, but Hijrah year 11 ¹⁵ over صاحب BEYOND JF 10C. II 43, WL 111
1011	Vazir	1118 473	0R	مسنوس مسنون مسنون مسنون مسنون

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
1012	Sháh-jahán-ábád	11[48-49]	18	As 959 · but <u>anw</u> , Hijrah year partly cut off <i>GOVT OF INDIA AR 85, Wt 171</i>
1013	Súrat	„	19	As 979 but <u>anw</u> , and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off). <i>GOVT OF INDIA AR 85, Wt 178</i>
1014	Sháh-jahán-ábád	114[9]	„	As 959 but <u>anw</u> , and ۱۹ (over <u>صاحب</u>) <i>DE BODE AR 85, Wt 176</i>
1015	(Lahore)	11[49-50]	„	As 974 but ۱۹ <u>anw</u> , mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated <i>I.O.C. AR 8, Wt 171</i>
1016	Islám-ábád (Chittagong)	1150	„	Obv اسلام اباد صریح میہمت مانوس حلوں <u>انو</u>
				Rev. as 958 but ۱۱۵۰. <i>PRINSFP AR 9, Wt 174</i>
1017	Benáres	„	20	Obv محمد اباد میہمت سنه جلوس مانوس صریح سارس
				Rev. as 958 but ۱۱۵۰.

No.	Mint	Year	
101	Lahor	110 6 "0	is 971 but ٢ is obliterated and unit of Hijrah year cut off THEOBALD pl. 117
101'	Shah abad	110 1 21	Obr مالوس مسنت سنه حلوس ضریس ساد اباد فرسو Rev as DJS but 1101 PL XXXV pl. 16 W.L. 14
101	Shah jalan	110 22	A+000 but ٢ is and 1101 THOMAS pl. 18 W.L. 13
101	"	"	preceding but Hijrah year cut off J. L. W.L. 11
101	Amro	111	علیمہ اباد ضریس مسنت مالوس حلوس سلیمان حولہ زادہ سکھا W.L. 2 J. L. 11 x 17

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 1023	'Azím-ábád	1152	22	As preceding, mint partly obliterated. <i>TOC AR 8, Wt 177</i>
1024	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1153	23	As 959 but <i>انو</i> and <i>۱۱۸۷</i> <i>THOMAS AR 10, Wt 175</i>
1025	"	"	"	As preceding, unit of Hijrah year cut off <i>DE BODE AR 85, Wt 170</i>
1026	"	1154	24	As 959 but <i>انو</i> and <i>۱۱۹۵</i> <i>GRANT AR 9, Wt 172</i>
1027	"	1155	25	As preceding but <i>انو</i> , and <i>۱۱۹۵</i> <i>GRANT AR 95, Wt 172</i>
1028	"	"	"	As preceding, but unit of Hijrah year effaced <i>GRANT AR 105, Wt 160</i>
1029	Far-rukh-ábád	115[6]	"	Obv ماروس میہمت ۲۸ حلوس سے صرب ورخ اناد
				Rev. as 959 but ۱۱۵۵ (over <i>صاحب</i>)
				Pt XXXV FDFN AR 10 ² Wt 171

No.	Mint	Year	Normal	
105	Murshidabad	1153 A.D.	Obr	ماوس میہمت حلوں سے بلے ^{۲۰} خوبی ^{۲۱} مرسد ایجاد
				Per as 9.8 but 115 (unit cut off)
				GOTT OF INDIA M 15 RUPEES
1031	Etawa	1156 A.D.	Obr as 9.8 but 116	ماوس میہمت حلوں سے بلے ^{۲۶} خوبی ^{۲۷} سوائی ہی سور
				THREEHALF M 15 RUPEES
1032	Sawai Jaipur		Obr	ماوس میہمت حلوں سے بلے ^{۲۸} خوبی ^{۲۹}
				Per as 9.5 but 1167
				RUPEE 100 M 15 RUPEES
1033	Aligarh	1159	As 9.9 but 1168	ماوس میہمت حلوں سے بلے ^{۳۰} خوبی ^{۳۱}
1034	Aligarh	A.D.		THREEHALF M 15 RUPEES
10	Beg. K.R.	1161	Obr	ماوس میہمت حلوں سے بلے ^{۳۲} خوبی ^{۳۳}
				Per as 9.1 11 (as 7)
				THREEHALF M 15 RUPEES

No	Mint	Year	Regnal Year	
AR 1036	Sháh-jahán-ábád	11[58]	28	As 959 but ^{٢٨} and ١١ (unit and decade cut off) AR 9, Wt 175
1037	Akbar-ábád	1158	29	Obv حلوس مابوس --- مستقر الحلاوة ٢٩ سو صرد اکبرآباد Rev as 958 but ١١٨٨ CUNNINGHAM AR 105, Wt 169
1038	Sháh-jahán-ábád	1159	,,	As 959 but ^{٢٩} and ١١٥٩ BENG AS SOC AR 9, Wt 176

XIII—AHMAD SHÁH

A.H. 1161—1167=A.D. 1748—1754

No.	Mint.	Year	Obv.	Rev.
1039	Shah jha: abad	1161 1	Obv.	<p style="text-align: center;">G O I D</p> <p>فَهْ حَمَدَ اَسَادَ دَارَ[ا] حَمَلَا سُنَّانَ حَلَوْسَ مِهْمِسَ مَالُوسَ اَخَدَ</p>
1040	Ikt	1161 2	Obv.	<p style="text-align: center;">اَعْمَدَ سَاهَ بَهَادَرَ سَادَ سَاهَ غَارَ اَنَّ سَكَ[م] مَارَ</p>
1041	Ikt	1161 2	Obv.	<p style="text-align: center;">مَهْمَدَ[ا]سَادَ حَلَوْسَ مَالُوسَ سَارَسَ</p>

No	Mint	Year	Roman year	
1041	Sháh-	[11]66	6	As 1039 but <i>anw</i> , and <i>yy</i>
1042	Jahún- ábád			<i>MARSDEN A</i> 85, Wt. 168 <i>A</i> 75, Wt. 167
1043	„	[11]67	7	As 1039 but <i>anw</i> , and <i>yy</i> <i>PROF WILSON A</i> 95, Wt. 168
1044	—	—	—	Obv. <i>لشْ مَوْهَد[ا]</i> Reverse plain <i>PL XXVI A</i> 25, Wt. 3

No.	Mint	Year	₹ /-	
R 1057	Murad- abad	1167	6	Obr مالوں مسمنت حلوں سے پسر مرادآباد
				Rev as 1039 but 1167 PL XXVI CUNNINGHAM PL 46, WL 174
10	Mur- shid abad	-	As 1057 but 7 سے	PL 175 WL 175

XIV.—'ÁLAMGÍR II.

A.H. 1167—1173=A.D. 1751—1759

No	Mint	Year	Reign year	
1059	Sháh- jahán- ábád	—	1	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p>فه[حمہ] [اساد] د[ار] [ال] حلا شاهن حلاوس میمنت مانوس احد سکه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">١١ عالمگیر پاد شاه عار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سکه مبار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl XXVI MIRSDEN N 85, Wt 169</p>
1060	"	1168	2	<p>Obv., within looped square,</p> <p>الله الرسول الله محمد لا اله الا</p> <p>In segments, outside, عدل عمر (sic) ابو سکر الصدق</p> <p>ح[مد] عثمان علم على</p> <p>Rev., within looped square,</p> <p>محمد عالمگیر عیر الدین پادشاه عار</p> <p>سکه ابو العدل حلاوس میمنت مار [و] س صرب </p> <p>د[ار] الحلاقه شاه حمہان اسد سه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl XXVI MARSDEN N 8, Wt 168</p>

No.	Mint	Year	
10	Ahmadnagar	1171 A.D.	مانوس
	Fa		مسمنت
	ruk-		سنه حلسوں
	aul		درست
			احمدنگر فوج ایاد

R.R. as 1065

REXXEL GRANDE RUMAII

10 - India 1172 A.D. 1062 R.R. as 1062 but as a rukh, alternate, 11 (cont'd.)
 11
 11 (cont'd.) (No. after
 مبارکہ) (No. after
 مبارکہ)

REXXEL GRANDE RUMAII

SMALL ISSUE

10	Ahmadnagar	1171 A.D.	صرہ
			کروپا
			امبھار

R.R. as 1065

صہبیر ناد

ساد سنه

(Dated 1171 A.D. or 1172 A.D.)

REXXEL GRANDE RUMAII	1065
REXXEL GRANDE RUMAII	1065
REXXEL GRANDE RUMAII	1065

No	Mint.	Year	Regnal Year	
R 1071	Sháh-Jahán-ábíd	1162	1	S I L V E R. As 1059 but ۱۰۹ (unit cut off) above rev. <i>EDEN</i> AR 8, Wt 175
1072	Murshid-ábád	[11]65	"	Obv ماوس میہمت احد سنه حلوس صریب مر[شدا]د
				Rev. as 1059 but ۱۰۹ after مسار
				AR 10, Wt 170
1073	Sháh-Jahán-ábud	—	2	As 1061 <i>BENGAL AS SOC</i> AR 8, Wt 176
1074 1074a	„	1168	„	As 1060. <i>MARSDEN</i> AR 8, Wt. 176 <i>THOMAS</i> AR 95, Wt. 175
1075	—	1169	„	Obv. ماوس میہمت حلو[س] ۱۰۹ پاد شاه عا[ر] Rev 1169 سکه مسار <i>GOVT OF INDIA</i> AR 8, Wt 176 G G

SHÁH JAHÁN [III]

A.H. 1173-74 = A.D. 1759-60.

No.	Mint.	Year	Obv.	Rev.	
10 ^c	Islam kád	1173	1	Obr	<p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>اسلام اباد</p> <p>در</p> <p>مہم مانوس</p> <p>جلوس احمد</p> <p>سے</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سامنہ</p> <p>ناوسہ شاہ</p> <p>سے</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[سکہ مبار]ر</p>
10 ^d	Almáj- nagar Bar ruk kád	"	Obt	Rev	<p>مانوس</p> <p>سے</p> <p>احمد جلوس</p> <p>سے</p> <p>در</p> <p>احمد تکر فرج اباد</p> <p style="text-align: center;">حکم زہ</p> <p>ناوسہ نازی</p> <p>تکه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ستار</p>

No	Mint	Year	Rev. Obv.	SILVER
1088	Ahmad-nagar Fir-rukh-ábád	1173	1	As 1087. EDIN AR 11, Wt 160
1089	Ahmad-ábád	" "	Obv. as 1087 : but [محمد] اباد [ا]	Rev. as 1086 · but unit of date obscure.
1090	Indra-púr	" "	Obv.	GOTT OF INDIA AR 0, Wt 170 مہر اندرپور صریب حلوں میمت ماوس احمد ارس
			Rev	1173 شاه حبیان پادشاہ عاز سکھ مسارک

No.	Mint	Year [E = H]		
A 1091	Shah- jahan abad	1174	I	<p>Obr</p> <p>فہ حبہ اباد</p> <p>دار الحلا شاہ</p> <p>_____</p> <p>جلوس میمت مانوس</p> <p>احمد</p> <p>_____</p> <p>سادھ باری</p> <p>1174</p> <p>سادھ شاہ</p> <p>_____</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p>
109	Ahmed nagar Far rukhs abad	"	"	<p>As 1057 but 1174</p> <p>CE 1647/1648 AD 1647/1648</p> <p>~~~~~</p>

XV - SHAH - ALAM.

10 M. 1.2. 1789 - P. 100

SHAHJAHĀNĀBĀD.

I - Plain Type

G O L D

N 10 th	[11] ⁷⁶	3	Obv	[عه حبا] اسا[د] دا[ر] الحلا شاه ن سر[] حلوس میمیت مانوس س[]
			Rev	الله محمد شاه عالمر با[د] ش[] سا[ي]ه فصل حامى دين س[] كه رد در هف[ت] ڪشور

No.	Mot.	Year	
A 1091	shah jahán ábad	1174	1 Obr فہ حبہ اباد دار الملا سار خرب حلوں مہمت مانوس احد Rev سماں 1174 رسادیہ شار سکہ مار
			(Formerly catalogued.) 21.11
1092	Ahmad nazar far rokh ábad	"	As 1097 but 1174 21.10 M.R. 1174

XV. SHAH ALAM

SHAH ALAM ROAD.

530000

60000

بے حد اس د

دارالسیک ناریں

سوسن

حلوں سست مانیوں

تند

الله محمد شاد عالم را د

ش

سابد بصل حامن دس

سکھ

رد در هلت کشور

No.	Year	Regnal Year	
A 1091	1205	32	<p>Obr as 1093 but م flower in loop of ملوك</p> <p>Rev ساہ [ساده] الله دین محمد عالم سازد م سکہ صاحب قرآن ن</p> <p>زد ر تابد</p> <p>Imperial umbrella over حسب</p> <p>PL XXVII. N 2. PL 103</p>
109	1206	31	<p>As 1091 but م and م ۱</p> <p>PL XXVII. N 2. PL 103</p> <hr/>

SILVER

R
1096 1195 25 Olym. 1093 527 79

الله محمد شاه عالم باد
شاه
سايه (وصل حامی دس
سته)
رد در هفت کنوار
Umbrella over
می

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1097-1199-26. As preceding but σ and ζ

PERIODIC R. D. WI 174

1099, 1202, 30 Obs as 1093 but ♂, flower in loop of حلوس

الله محمد شاه عالم پاد
شہزادہ
رد ر تایید حامی دین
سکھ صاحب قرا

Umbrella over میں

GRANT AR 10, Wt 171

No.	Year	Obv. Rev.	
3 WREATH TYPE			
<i>Obv and Rev enclosed in wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks</i>			
			G O L D
1110	1119	4*	As 1094 but Rev. I R I I cinquefoil and umbrella. A 110 WL 161
1111	1221	19	but Rev. I R I I cinquefoil and umbrella. PL XXVII. A 110, WL 160
			— —
R	1219	4*	S I L V E R
1112			A 111 WL 171
1113	1220	"	" but I R I I A 110 WL 172
1114	"	45	but Rev. and I R I I THOMAS A 110 WL 173
1115	"	"	" FRED A 110 WL 177
			— —
4 Dotted Border Type			
			S I L V E R
1116	1120	49	As 1094 except for dotted border. PL XXVII. A 110 WL 178 PL XXVII. A 110 WL 179

No	Year	Regnal year	
			•
			E T Á W Á.
			S I L V E R
R 1118	—	18	Obv. ماوس مسیست سنه حللوس صریف ات او اے
			Rev. شاه عالم پادشاه عار سکہ مسوار
			Umbrella above ع of عالم Flag after شاه
			PL XXVII MAESDEN R 11, Wt 174
1119	1194	22	As 1118 but ۲۲, and ۱۱۹۷; and fish instead of flag I O C R 105, Wt 168
1120	—	23	„ but ۲۳, year obscure, and fish instead of flag MAESDEN R 105, Wt 174

No.	Year	₹. P. R.	
			AKBARABAD
			SILVER
R 1125	115	3	Obr
			حلوں مانوس
			سیمیت
			مسکر العلا[له]
			سہ ۳
			دری
			اکبراباد
			Rer
			فضل اللہ
			سیدنا و مولانا
			سید
			محمد سید لمب ناد
			حامی دین علی کے
			کے
			شا[ب] کاو[ار]
			PLATE NO. 111 WL 171
1125	11	6	Same but ₹ 3 and 115 Fishtom blot on obr (حامدین on word.)
			PLATE NO. 112 WL 172
1125	11	1	A specimen lot ₹ 30 & 11 15 Fishtom blot on word.
			PLATE NO. 113 WL 173

No	Year	Regnal year	
AR 1131	121[9]	47	Obv. as preceding but rv Rev.
1132	1220	,,	As preceding : year ١٢٢٠, flower over ڦ ^۶ IOC AR 8, Wt 172

No.	Year	वर्ष वर्ष	
1146	—	35	Same as 1145, but Hijrah year obliterated <i>BENGAL AS SOC. AR-13 WL-17</i>
1147	121[3]	41	Same as 1142 but $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ (unit cut off). <i>LOC. AR-9, WL-17</i>
1148	1217	45	" but $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{1}v$ <i>(Thru) PL XXVIII MAESDEN AR-18, WL-18 BENGAL AS SOC. AR-18, WL-18</i>
1150	1222	49	but $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{1}r$ <i>LOC. AR-9, WL-17</i>
1151	1221		Same as 1150 but $\frac{1}{1}rr$ <i>AR-9, WL-17</i>
1152	1225		" but $\frac{1}{1}rc$ <i>LOC. AR-9, WL-17</i>

No	Year.	Regnal year.	
A ^r 1153	119x	14	<p style="text-align: center;">BAHÁDURPATAN.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D.</p> <p>Obv.</p> <p>ماوس میمت حلوس ۱۱۹ صر[ار] بادرپتن</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>الله حامی دیں س[ایہ ش[اہ و[صل شاه عالم پ[اد رد[سر هفت گستور</p>
1154	1197	20	<p>As preceding but ۲۰ and ۱۱۹v</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MARSDEN A 85, Wt 170</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A^r 0, Wt 160</p> <hr/>

No.	Year	Date	
			SRÍNAGAR
			SILVER
AR 1154	—	1 Obv	<p>سری نکر</p> <hr/> <p>پرو</p> <p>حدا وس میم س مانوس</p> <p>امد</p> <p>سنه</p>
		Rev	<p>عا[لم]</p> <hr/> <p>نا[در] ساه شا[ز]</p> <hr/> <p>سکه صا[ول]</p>
1159	—	2	<p>To preceding but</p> <p>xxviii for xxix</p>

No	Year	Regnal year	
			S U R A T
			S I L V E R
AR 1160 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	4	Obv. ماروس میہست ام حلوس صریح سورت
		Rev	شاه عالم پاد شاه عمار سکھ مسماں
			The flan is so small that only a small part of the inscription is visible.
			AR 45, Wt 22
1161	—	5	Same but ४
1162	—		PL XXVIII AR 8, Wt 168 100 AR 8, Wt 168
1163 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	„ but ۴
			PL XXVIII AR 7, Wt 88
1164 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22	„ but ۲۲
			MARSDEN AR 65, Wt 89
1165	—	32	„ but ۲۲
			BANK COLL AR 85, Wt 179 K K

No	Year	Normal Year	
SILVER			
1172	[11]79	6	Same as 1170 but 7 and ۷۹ PL. XXIX. MARSDEY AR 11 WL 174
1173	[11]87	15	" but ۱۸ and ۸۷ T.O.C. AR 11, WL 175
1174	[11]89	17	" but ۱۹ and ۸۹ MARSDEY AR 11, WL 175
1175	[11]92	19	" but ۱۹ and ۹۷ MARSDEY AR 11 WL 175
1176	[11]9	21	" but ۷۱ and ۹۸ PLATEAU. AR 12, WL 176
1177	[11]	23	" but ۷۲ and ۲۳ MARSDEY AR 11 WL 175
1178	[11]	"	" but ۷۳ and ۲۳ AR 12 WL 176
1179		31	11 ۱۶ (SINGLE) CRATE AR 10
1180	11	3	11 ۱۶; 11 ۲۳ and ۲۳ T.O.C. AR 11 WL 175
1181	11	2	11 ۲۳ + ۲۳ CRATE AR 11 WL 175

No	Year	Regnal year	
R 1182	1218	39	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Large Issue.</i></p> <p>Same as 1171a but ۲۹ and ۱۲۱۸</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIX MARSDEN R 145, Wt 341</p>
1183	"	"	<p>"</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Thin) MARSDEN R 14, Wt 172</p>
<hr/>			
LUCKNOW			
<hr/>			
SILVER			
1184	—	1	<p>Obv</p> <p>مادوس</p> <p>میست</p> <p>احد حلوس</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>صریب</p> <p>لکھو</p>
		Rev	<p>عاري</p> <p>ش</p> <p>شاه عالم پاد</p> <p>سکه</p>
<hr/> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">PRINSEP R 85, Wt 176</p>			

No.	Year	Hijrah Year	
AR 1193	—	19	Same as 1187: but Hijrah year obliterated. PL. XXIX. MAESDEY AR 7, WL 17
1194 4	—	20	1185: but no Hijrah year obliterated. MAESDEY AR 7, WL 17
1195 5	—	28	" but no Hijrah year obliterated AR 7 WL 17
1196 6	—	9	Fragment of inscription as 1185 but sun on rev; Hijrah year obliterated SOC AR 43 WL 22
1197 7	—	10	Same as 1196 but no sun SOC AR 43, WL 22
1198 8	—	19	but no sun SOC AR 43, WL 22
1199 9	—	10	but no sun cinquefoil on obr SOC AR 43, WL 22
1200 10	—	11	
1201 11	—	12	
1202 12	—	13	
1203 13	—	14	
1204 14	—	15	
1205 15	—	16	
1206 16	—	17	
1207 17	—	18	
1208 18	—	19	
1209 19	—	20	
1210 20	—	21	
1211 21	—	22	
1212 22	—	23	
1213 23	—	24	
1214 24	—	25	
1215 25	—	26	
1216 26	—	27	
1217 27	—	28	
1218 28	—	29	
1219 29	—	30	
1220 30	—	31	
1221 31	—	32	
1222 32	—	33	
1223 33	—	34	
1224 34	—	35	
1225 35	—	36	
1226 36	—	37	
1227 37	—	38	
1228 38	—	39	
1229 39	—	40	
1230 40	—	41	
1231 41	—	42	
1232 42	—	43	
1233 43	—	44	
1234 44	—	45	
1235 45	—	46	
1236 46	—	47	
1237 47	—	48	
1238 48	—	49	
1239 49	—	50	
1240 50	—	51	
1241 51	—	52	
1242 52	—	53	
1243 53	—	54	
1244 54	—	55	
1245 55	—	56	
1246 56	—	57	
1247 57	—	58	
1248 58	—	59	
1249 59	—	60	
1250 60	—	61	
1251 61	—	62	
1252 62	—	63	
1253 63	—	64	
1254 64	—	65	
1255 65	—	66	
1256 66	—	67	
1257 67	—	68	
1258 68	—	69	
1259 69	—	70	
1260 70	—	71	
1261 71	—	72	
1262 72	—	73	
1263 73	—	74	
1264 74	—	75	
1265 75	—	76	
1266 76	—	77	
1267 77	—	78	
1268 78	—	79	
1269 79	—	80	
1270 80	—	81	
1271 81	—	82	
1272 82	—	83	
1273 83	—	84	
1274 84	—	85	
1275 85	—	86	
1276 86	—	87	
1277 87	—	88	
1278 88	—	89	
1279 89	—	90	
1280 90	—	91	
1281 91	—	92	
1282 92	—	93	
1283 93	—	94	
1284 94	—	95	
1285 95	—	96	
1286 96	—	97	
1287 97	—	98	
1288 98	—	99	
1289 99	—	100	
1290 100	—	101	
1291 101	—	102	
1292 102	—	103	
1293 103	—	104	
1294 104	—	105	
1295 105	—	106	
1296 106	—	107	
1297 107	—	108	
1298 108	—	109	
1299 109	—	110	
1300 110	—	111	
1301 111	—	112	
1302 112	—	113	
1303 113	—	114	
1304 114	—	115	
1305 115	—	116	
1306 116	—	117	
1307 117	—	118	
1308 118	—	119	
1309 119	—	120	
1310 120	—	121	
1311 121	—	122	
1312 122	—	123	
1313 123	—	124	
1314 124	—	125	
1315 125	—	126	
1316 126	—	127	
1317 127	—	128	
1318 128	—	129	
1319 129	—	130	
1320 130	—	131	
1321 131	—	132	
1322 132	—	133	
1323 133	—	134	
1324 134	—	135	
1325 135	—	136	
1326 136	—	137	
1327 137	—	138	
1328 138	—	139	
1329 139	—	140	
1330 140	—	141	
1331 141	—	142	
1332 142	—	143	
1333 143	—	144	
1334 144	—	145	
1335 145	—	146	
1336 146	—	147	
1337 147	—	148	
1338 148	—	149	
1339 149	—	150	
1340 150	—	151	
1341 151	—	152	
1342 152	—	153	
1343 153	—	154	
1344 154	—	155	
1345 155	—	156	
1346 156	—	157	
1347 157	—	158	
1348 158	—	159	
1349 159	—	160	
1350 160	—	161	
1351 161	—	162	
1352 162	—	163	
1353 163	—	164	
1354 164	—	165	
1355 165	—	166	
1356 166	—	167	
1357 167	—	168	
1358 168	—	169	
1359 169	—	170	
1360 170	—	171	
1361 171	—	172	
1362 172	—	173	
1363 173	—	174	
1364 174	—	175	
1365 175	—	176	
1366 176	—	177	
1367 177	—	178	
1368 178	—	179	
1369 179	—	180	
1370 180	—	181	
1371 181	—	182	
1372 182	—	183	
1373 183	—	184	
1374 184	—	185	
1375 185	—	186	
1376 186	—	187	
1377 187	—	188	
1378 188	—	189	
1379 189	—	190	
1380 190	—	191	
1381 191	—	192	
1382 192	—	193	
1383 193	—	194	
1384 194	—	195	
1385 195	—	196	
1386 196	—	197	
1387 197	—	198	
1388 198	—	199	
1389 199	—	200	
1390 200	—	201	
1391 201	—	202	
1392 202	—	203	
1393 203	—	204	
1394 204	—	205	
1395 205	—	206	
1396 206	—	207	
1397 207	—	208	
1398 208	—	209	
1399 209	—	210	
1400 210	—	211	
1401 211	—	212	
1402 212	—	213	
1403 213	—	214	
1404 214	—	215	
1405 215	—	216	
1406 216	—	217	
1407 217	—	218	
1408 218	—	219	
1409 219	—	220	
1410 220	—	221	
1411 221	—	222	
1412 222	—	223	
1413 223	—	224	
1414 224	—	225	
1415 225	—	226	
1416 226	—	227	
1417 227	—	228	
1418 228	—	229	
1419 229	—	230	
1420 230	—	231	
1421 231	—	232	
1422 232	—	233	
1423 233	—	234	
1424 234	—	235	
1425 235	—	236	
1426 236	—	237	
1427 237	—	238	
1428 238	—	239	
1429 239	—	240	
1430 240	—	241	
1431 241	—	242	
1432 242	—	243	
1433 243	—	244	
1434 244	—	245	
1435 245	—	246	
1436 246	—	247	
1437 247	—	248	
1438 248	—	249	
1439 249	—	250	
1440 250	—	251	
1441 251	—	252	
1442 252	—	253	
1443 253	—	254	
1444 254	—	255	
1445 255	—	256	
1446 256	—	257	
1447 257	—	258	
1448 258	—	259	
1449 259	—	260	
1450 260	—	261	
1451 261	—	262	
1452 262	—	263	
1453 263	—	264	
1454 264	—	265	
1455 265	—	266	
1456 266	—	267	
1457 267	—	268	
1458 268	—	269	
1459 269	—	270	
1460 270	—	271	
1461 271	—	272	
1462 272	—	273	
1463 273	—	274	
1464 274	—	275	
1465 275	—	276	
1466 276	—	277	
1467 277	—	278	
1468 278	—	279	
1469 279	—	280	
1470 280	—	281	
1471 281	—	282	
1472 282	—	283	
1473 283	—	284	
1474 284	—	285	
1475 285	—	286	
1476 286	—	287	
1477 287	—	288	
1478 288	—	289	
1479 289	—	290	
1480 290	—	291	
1481 291	—	292	
1482 292	—	293	
1483 293	—	294	
1484 294	—	295	
1485 295	—	296	
1486 296	—	297	
1487 297	—	298	
1488 298	—	299	
1489 299	—	300	
1490 300	—	301	
1491 301	—	302	
1492 302	—	303	
1493 303	—	304	
1494 304	—	305	
1495 305	—	306	
1496 306	—	307	
1497 307	—	308	
1498 308	—	309	
1499 309	—	310	
1500 310	—	311	
1501 311	—	312	
1502 312	—	313	
1503 313	—	314	
1504 314	—	315	
1505 315	—	316	
1506 316	—	317	
1507 317	—	318	
1508 318	—	319	
1509 319	—	320	
1510 320	—	321	
1511 321	—	322	
1512 322	—	323	
1513 323	—	324	
1514 324	—	325	
1515 325	—	326	
1516 326	—	327	
1517 327	—	328	
1518 328	—	329	
1519 329	—	330	
1520 330	—	331	
1521 331	—	332	
1522 332	—	333	
1523 333	—	334	
1524 334	—	335	
1525 335	—	336	
1526 336	—	337	
1527 337	—	338	
1528 3			

XVI - MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A.H 1221-53 = A.D 1806-1837

No	Year	Arab
		1221

SHÁHJAHANÁBÁD

SILVER

R 1 10	1221	I	Obr	حہان اباد دار الحلالہ ساہ ضریب حلوس مسیب ماریں احمد سنه
			IIer	محمد اکبر ساہ نادیہ خاڑی <u>صاحب قدران شان</u> سکہ مارل
				Umberla over حب enqo foil after U ru XXIX 1806 AD 1837
I II I		Can	bz 1 12	THOMAS AD 1837
III I 3 I			Lat - And I -	THOMAS AD 1837
III I 2 I		"	Lat - And I -	PEPPER AD 1837
I II I c			Lat - And I I	PEPPER AD 1837
II I 1 I :			L - And I I I	PEPPER AD 1837

XVII.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH II.

A.D. 1253-75 = A.D. 1837-1857.

No	Year	Regnal Year	
			S H Á H J A H Á N Á B Á D
			S I L V E R
AR 1217	1257	5	Obv. as 1210 but ۵
		Rev	<p style="text-align: right;">شاه ۱۲۵۷</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>محمد شهادر پادشاه عارف</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">سراج الدين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">طغری</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اسوا</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">الدين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Umbrella and cinquefoil after</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIX. AR 115, Wt 172</p>
1218	1258	6	Same but ۶ and ۱۲۵۸
			CUNNINGHAM AR 115, Wt 171

APPENDIX
COINAGE
OF THE HONOURABLE
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
IN THE NAME OF THE
MOGHUL EMPERORS.

No.	Denomi- nation	Obr	Rev
3	1 Mohr	سے کسری مرسداباد	۱۱۸۲ عالم لکھ نادر
		No cinquefoil	PL XXX. BANKS A + WLS
4	1 Mohr	No cinquefoil	BANK COLL. A + WLS
SILVER			
	4 Annae	A 1	A 1
		Cinquefoil	PL XXX. BANKS A + WLS
5	2 Annae	A 3	A 3: bat ۱۱۸۲ BANKS A + WLS
6	1 Anna	A 7	A 3: bat ۱۱۸۲ BANKS A + WLS

	Den omination	Obr	Rev
(ii) ISSUE OF OLD 10 SAN SIKKIM 1793-1818			
<i>Oblique milling // /</i>			
G O L D			
29	Mohr	As 1 but 1 1	A 1 but 1 1 P
30		Cinquesoif	PL XXX A 100, W 100 MARTDET A 100
31	½ Mohr		
32			K 10, W 10 MARTDET A 10
33	⅓ Mohr	As 3 but 1 2	As 3 but 1 2 P
34		Cinquesoif.	PL XXX A 30, W 10 MARTDET A 10
S I L V E R			
35	Paisce	As 1 but 1	As 1 but 1 P
36		Cinquesoif	PL XXX PIAVCOIL SIKKIM MARTDET A 10
37			As 1 but no Hijrah year PL XXX PIAVCOIL SIKKIM MARTDET A 10
38	11 p		As per 10 PL XXX A 10 P
39	10 SAN	As 3 but 1 3	As 3 but 1 2 P
40		1 1	PL XXX A 10 P

No.	Denomination	Obr	Rer
III BENARES			
(IS NAME OF SHAH ALAM)			
(i) NATIVE STYLE A.H. 1212-33			
A	Mohr	Mohmed Abad	SAD AL HU MUSLIM
		مسنون	دین ساہ
		حلوں سہ مانوس	صل ع بالمر
		طریق بارس	سایہ کور زد
			بر هفت [س] [ک]
			A 73 WL 14
B	"	"	but 1212 YEAR 13 A 73 WL 13
SILVER			
R	Rupie	Same	Same: but 1212 CURRS 13 A 73 WL 13
B	"		, 1212 MUSKDEV 13 A 73 WL 13
			1212 13 A 73 WL 13
C	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
D	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
E	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
F	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
G	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
H	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
I	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13
J	"		1212 13 A 73 WL 13

No	Denom. st	Obv	Rev
SILVER			
R 77	1/4 Rupee	Same as 76 regnal year 4 obiterated	A.D. 1188 (1771) Same as 76 but 1188 PL XXXL MARSDEY R. 8. WL 91
78	Rupee	Same as 76 regnal year obliterated	Do year Same as 76 100 R. 8. WL 91
" "			
MUMBAI SURAT (IN THE NAME OF SHAH ALAM)			
ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR 40 (1802)			
SILVER			
R	1/4 Rupee	مساند مہتمم شہ حلوس مسن سور	حامی دین فضل شاہ خاں
R 1802 1188 R. 8. WL 91			
T 1802 1188 R. 8. WL 91			
T 1802 1188 R. 8. WL 91			
C 1802 1188 R. 8. WL 91			

No.	Denomination.	Otr	Rcv
VII ARKĀT			
(IN NAME OF MAHARAJA II)			
(1) ISSUED AT FORT ST GEORGE, MADRAS			
<i>Nature style</i>			
SILVER			
101 10	Rupee	مانوس مسقط Psi. سه جلوس فرس ارتاب	عرب الدین عالم کر مکار سادسیاه غبار سکہ مسوار
10		No regnal year	1st 1710 BANK COLL. 31. VI. 1714 31. VI. 1717 BC XXXII 31. VI. 1714 (Hij. b year) BANK COLL. 31. VI. 1714 31. VI. 1717
		13	Hijrah year BANK 13. VI. 1714
			1st 1710 BANK COLL. 31. VI. 1714
			— — —

FRENCH COMPAGNIE'S ISSUES

No.	Date of issue	Obv	Rev
(III.) ISSUED AT PONDICHERY BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DES INDIES. (Native style) (A) IN NAME OF ALAMGIR II)			
SILVER			
R 1-7 Ropé Same as 109 Same as 109			
but O instead of Ø Hijrah year obliterated. Legal year ८ PL XXXII BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			
(B) IN NAME OF SULEH (SAW)			
SILVER			
R 1-8 Same as 127 حامى دُون الله محمد Legal year ० سَادَه سَادَه فَصْل سَادَه عَالِم بَاد اَكَه [زَدْ بَر هَلْب كَور] No Hijrah year PL XXXII BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			
" Legal year ८ PL XXXII BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			
171 " R. Legal year १ १773 BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			
131 " R. Legal year २ १773 BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			
" " १773 BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			
" " १773 BANK COIN 1773 W.L. 18			

No.	Denomination	Obr		Rev
(BENGAL PROVINCE)				
NO MINT				
(In NAME OF SHAH ALAM)				
Issue of Regnal Year 22: A.H. 1190				
A				
lot	2 Rs	س	ساه عالم	
lot		حلو ۲	ساه	
		ستة	ساد ۱۱۵	
		Five stars	Two stars	
			FREUDENTHAL, T 113 WL 204	
			T 146 WL 227	
			FREUDENTHAL, X 11 WL 213	
	1 Rs	(No 100 ha only two stars)	FREUDENTHAL T 9 WL 103	
			T 9 WL 11	
			X 9 WL 11	
lot	½ Rs		F 7 WL 2	
lot			F 7 WL 1	
lot	1/-	"	"	
			X 9 WL 1	

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No	Denomi nation	Obv	Rev
A 181	" Pais	حلوں سے دریب ارکاب	والا ہمار سے
			PL XXXIII FRENCH PERSIAN T 9 1742
18		حلوں سے ذر ارکاب [م] ۔	Same but ۱۷ ۸
			FRENCH PERSIAN ۱۷ ۸
186	"	لٹ پ	Same but ۱۷ ۸ (unit cut off)
			FRENCH PERSIAN ۱۷ ۸
18	1 ۱۴	" but پ	Same but ۱۷ (unit and local cut off)
			FRENCH PERSIAN ۱۷ ۸

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979	—	V	Jaunpur		102	25
—	—	F	Lahore		47	14
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983	—	V	Ahmadabad		261	10
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—	—		Ahmadabad		108-10	20
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"	—	—	AR	Fathpúr	"	136	30
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"	—	—	"	Jaunpúr	"	270	51
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1134	5	C	Iráwád	"	994	209
[1135]	"	R	"	"	995	209
[]	"	"	Ja. m.	"	996	210
[1136]	10	"	Sháhjehánábád	"	997	210
["]	11	C	Sháhjehánábád	0-73	211	
[1137]	"	R	Fuká	"	998	211
[1138]	12	"	Sháhjehánábád	"	999	212
[1139]	13	"	"	"	1000	212

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[1144]	14	AR	Sháhjahánábád	Muhammad	964	200
[,]	"	AR	Lahore		1003	210
114[5]	15	AR	Sháhjahánábád		965	200
"	"	AR	"		1004	210
114[6]	"	"	Súat		1005	210
[,]	16	AR	Sháhjahánábád		966	200
[,]	"	AR	"		1006	210
[,]	"	"	Lahore		1007	210
1147	17	AR	Akbarábád		967	200
"	"	AR	Sháhjahánábád		1008-10	210
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[,]	"	"	Lahore		1015	211
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[,]	"	"	Khujistah-bunyád		969	201
"	"	AR	Benáies		1017	212
[,]	"	"	Lahore		1018	212
1151	21	"	Sháhábád		1019	212
1152	22	AR	Sháhjahánábád		970-71	201
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1153	23	AR	Sháhjahánábád		1022-23	212-13
"	"	AR	"		972	201
1154	24	"	Kashmír		1024-25	213
"	"	AR	Sháhjahánábád		1026	213
1155	25	AR	"		973	201
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1156	26	AR	Etáwá		1030	214
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1157	"	AR	Sháhjahánábád		1032	214
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[1158]	28	"	Sháhjahánábád		1035	211
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1159	"	"	Sháhjahánábád		1037	215
1161	—	AR	Imtiyázgarh		1038	215
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[]	18	,	Benâres		1136	24-
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1192	17		Arkât	French E. I. C.	App. 133	248
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1195	21		Farrukhbâd		1176	252
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[]	23	ft	Etiâwâ	Shâh 'Alam	1119	237
1196	"	"	Benâres		1138-41	243
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1197	19	V	Murshidâbd	E. I. C.	App. 18	240
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"	21	R	Ma ulipatan	Shâh 'Alam	1154	213
1198	"		Shâhbahanâbd	E. I. C.	App. 116	290
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	"	1107		803	166
		1108		811	177
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An error for امتیاز کرہ *Imtiyázgarh*, q.v

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دارِ الْإِمَان	Multán	Aurangzíb
دارِ الْحَلَافَة	Agíah	Akbar, Sháh-Jahán
" "	Ahmadábád	Akbar
" "	Gwálíoi	
" "	Jaunpúr	
" "	Lahore	
" "	Akbarábád (Agrah)	Sháh-Jahán
" "	Sháhjahánábád (Dehlí)	Sháh-Jahán, Aurang- zíb, &c
دارِ الْحَيْر	Ajmúi	Aurangzíb
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" "	Lahore	Akbar, Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, Bahá- dur, &c
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دارِ الْمَلَك	Kábul	Aurangzíb
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— (Bidar Bakht)

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نور جہاں ۶۶ بیکم

ل

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رفیع الدولہ داور حبانکیر حباندار (II) بیدار، بیدار

عالم کیر سحاج ساہ عالم (III) ساہ جہاں ساہ جہاں

همايون، نور تکوسيپر، مراد محمد ٹام بحس فرج سپر

فرح سپر ۶۶ نادساه بحر وبر

جهاندار ۶۶ نادساه جہاں

تکوسيپر ۶۶ نادساه زمان

اعظم ۶۶ ادساہ ممالک

ح

اکسر ۶۶ حلال الدین

ساہ جہاں ۶۶ جہاں

جهاندار ۶۶ نادساه جہاں

بور ۶۶ بور جہاں

— (Jalaluddin) حباندار

۸۷۷, ۸۷۸ صاہ قران حباندار ساہ نادساه جہاں

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۸۷۸ ابو الفتح ساہ حباندار

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همایوں، بابر، اکبر، نور الدین، حلقان، الحاقان

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نروی سکه زرداد حمدیں زیب وزیور
 سبیه ساه سور الدین جهانگیر این شاه اکبر
 زد بزرایس سکه در اجمیر ساه دین پیاہ
 ساه سور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر ساده

On the face of the golden coin, ornament and grace gave
 The picture of Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír son of Akbar Shah
 The Sháh refuge of the faith, struck this coin of gold at
 Ajmír,

Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír son of Akbar Pádísháh.

N 318

قصاص بر سکه زر کرد تصویر
 سبیه حصر ساه جهانگیر
 حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر
 ز روز ازل در عدد سد برابر

Destiny has drawn on money of gold
 The portrait of his Majesty Shah Jahángír
 The letters of Jahangír and Alláhu Akbar
 Are equal in value from the beginning of time.

N 319-21

مالت در اکره روی زر زیور
 از جهانگیر ساه ساه اکبر

The face of gold was decorated at Agra
 By Jahángír Shah Shah Akbar's [son]

N 320, &c., XI 62

سکه اکره داد زیست زد
 از جهانگیر ساه ساه اکبر

The money of Agra gave ornament to gold
 By Jahángír Shah Shah Akbar's [son]

N 321, &c.

سکه زد در احمدآباد جهانات الله
 ساه سور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر نادساه

Money struck at Al madáhib God's Paradise,
 Shah Núr-ad-dín Jahángír son of Akbar Pádísháh

N 27

رر احمد اساد را داد رسور
حباکم شاه شهناز اکبر

To the field of Alimudín I gave adornment
Jahángír Shah, Sháh Jahánsháh Akbar's [son].

AR 421

بدھر ناد روں تا خاک بود در دور
ہمار شاه حباکم سندھ لاهور

So long as the three revolve, current be
In the name of Shah Jahán in the money of Lahore

AR 421 422, 423

سکھ زد در احمد اساد از عسیات اله
شاه بورالدین حباکم اس اکبر بادشاه

Money struck at Alimudín by the blessings of God
Shah Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Sháh Akbar Padisháh

AR 421 422 423 424 425 426

در اسغدار مر ایں سکھ را در اکڑہ رد برر
شہنشاہ رمان شاه حباکم اس شاه اکبر

In Isfandarmir at Agrah this stamp struck on gold
The Sháh of Sháhs of the world, Sháh Jahánsháh, son of
Sháh Akbar.

AR 422, 425 6

رر لاهور شد در ماه بهمن چون مه انور
بدور شاه بورالدین حباکم اس شاه اکبر

The gold of Lahore in the month Bahman became like the
shining moon,

In the reign of Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahánsháh, son of Sháh Akbar

AR 427 8

حباکم فیروز در احمدیر کشت سکھ رر
رسور سام حباکم شاه شاه اکبر

The light of the world at Ajmír became the money of gold
By the light of the name of Jahángír, Sháh, Sháh Akbar's [son]

AR 460

FARRUKH SIYAR.

سکه زد از نصل حق بر سیم و زد
سادساه بحر و بر فرخ سر

Struck money of gold and silver by grace of The Truth
The Pádísháh of sea and land Farrukh siyar

AF 800-99 AR 904-905

RAFI AD DARAJÁT

زد سکه بهد با هزاران برکات
سادساه بحر و بر رفیع الدرجات

Struck money in India, with a thousand blessings,
Sháh of Sháhs by sea and land Rafi-ad-daraját

AF 837 AR 938-44

NIKU SIYAR.

سکه زد در حبایان بلططف الله
سادساه زمان محمد ساه

Struck money through the world by grace of God
Muhammad Sháh Pádísháh of the Age.

AF 833

IBRÁHÍM

سکه بر سیم زد در حبایان
بطصل محمد ابراهیم ساه شاهان

Money of silver struck through the world
By favour of Muhammad, Ibrahim Sháh of Sháhs

AF 844 AR 938-7

ALAMGIR II

سکه زد بر هلت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه
ساه عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی سادساه

Struck money in the seven climates shining like the sun and
moon

Sháh Aziz ad-din Álamgur Victorious Pádísháh.

AF 103 104 AR 100

VII MISCELLANEOUS INDEX.

- لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ 1 ff., p. 6 *note*, 8 ff., 23 ff., 50 ff., 84 ff., 122 ff., 252a ff., 257, 291, 527, 528 ff., 578 ff., 621, 622, 690 ff
- لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدُ الرَّسُولُ اللَّهُ 1060, 1074a
- لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَى وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ 5, *note*
- أَبُو بَكْرٍ عُثْمَانَ عَلَى 128
- (أَبَا) أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقِ عُمَرَ الْفَارُوقَ عُثْمَانَ الْعَفَانَ عَلَى الْمُرْتَضَى 1 ff., 11 ff., 85
- (أَبَا) أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقِ عُمَرَ السَّعَادُوقَ عُثْمَانَ الْعَفَانَ عَلَى الْمُرْتَضَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 23
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- بَصَدْقَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ اصْبِيهِ عُمَرَ سَبِيلِيِّ عُثْمَانَ تَعْلِمُ عَلَى دَلِيلِ اللَّهِ 24 سَهْر
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977	1569	10	v1	E	16	vii	G	14	viii	A	13	ix	C	12	x	D	11	x1	F	10	xii	G 70	9	1	B	7	u	A												
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983	1575	12	iv	C	12	v	E	10	v1	F	10	vii	A	8	viii	B	7	ix	D	6	x	E	5	x1	G	4	xii	A 76	3	1	C	1	u	D						
984	1576	31	iii	G	30	iv	B	29	v	C	28	v1	E	27	vii	F	26	viii	A	24	x	B	24	x	D	22	x1	E	22	xii	G 77	20	1	A	19	u	C			
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988	1580	17	ii	D	18	ii	F	16	iv	G	16	v	B	14	v1	C	14	vii	E	12	viii	F	11	x	A	10	x	B	9	x1	D	8	xii	E 81	7	1	G			
989	1581	5	ii	A	7	ii	C	5	iv	D	5	v	F	3	vi	G	3	vii	B	1	viii	C	31	vii	E	29	ix	F	29	x	A	27	x	B	27	xii	D			
990	1582	20	i	F	25	ii	A	26	th	B	25	iv	D	24	v	E	23	vi	G	22	vii	A	21	viii	C	19	ix	D	29	x	F	27	x	G	27	xii	B			
991	1583	25	i	C	24	ii	E	25	ii	F	24	iv	A	23	v	B	22	vi	D	21	vii	E	20	viii	G	18	ix	A	18	x	C	16	x	D	16	xii	F			
992	1584	11	i	G	13	ii	B	13	ii	C	12	iv	E	11	v	F	10	vi	A	9	vii	B	8	viii	D	6	ix	E	6	x	G	4	x	C	4	xii	C			
993	1585	3	i	E	2	ii	G	3	ii	A	2	iv	C	1	v	D	31	v	F	29	vii	B	27	viii	C	26	ix	E	25	x	F	24	x	A	24	xii	A			
994	1586	23	ii	D 86	22	i,	D	20	ii	E	22	ii	G	20	iv	A	20	v	C	18	vi	D	18	vii	F	16	viii	G	15	ix	B	14	x	C	13	x	E			
995	1586	12	ii	F 87	11	i	A	9	ii	B	11	ii	D	9	iv	E	9	v	G	7	vii	A	7	vii	C	5	viii	D	4	ix	F	3	x	G	2	x	B			
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998	1589	10	v1	F	10	xii	A 90	8	i	B	7	ii	D	8	xii	E	7	iv	G	6	v	A	5	vii	C	4	vii	D	3	vii	F	1	x	G	1	x	B			
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10 ^r	11	11	12	1		12	r	A	10	r	15		10	r	D	8	r	F	7	r	G	4	r	C	4	r	L	Y	1	u	0	4	u	R		
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	E	20	r	F	22	r	A	9	r	L	27	r	D	24	r	E	23	r	L	C	43	u	L	D	23	H	P		
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	25	r	D	19	r	F	18	r	C	17	r	B	14	r	F	13	r	L	A44	11	L	B	10	u	D			
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	21	r	F	27	r	C	6	r	D	4	r	F	2	r	G	3	r	B	1	r	E	1	r	L	F	15	29	L
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	21	r	F	27	r	C	4	r	L	23	r	D	22	r	F	21	r	C	20	r	D	19	r	L	046	18	L	1
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	19	r	D	27	r	F	13	r	F	18	r	A	13	r	D	12	r	F	10	r	E	9	r	L	047	8	L	0
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	17	r	C	17	r	F	13	r	F	18	r	B	12	r	D	11	r	E	10	r	G	9	r	L	047	8	L	0
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	6	r	D	4	r	F	4	r	C	4	r	F	1	r	G	30	r	D	25	r	E	24	r	L	Q			
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	D	24	r	E	25	r	O	21	r	D	22	r	F	19	r	G	19	r	D	17	r	C	17	r	L	17	r	L	
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	D	16	r	E	18	r	D	12	r	O	11	r	A	10	r	D	9	r	F	8	r	G	7	r	L	0			
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	D	16	r	E	18	r	D	12	r	E	12	r	D	6	r	F	6	r	G	6	r	L	0						
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	2	r	E	4	r	F	2	r	D	1	r	D	30	r	F	27	r	C	27	r	L	27	r	P				
10 ^r	11	11	12	1		11	r	C	22	r	E	24	r	F	22	r	D	20	r	F	18	r	C	20	r	F	17	r	C	16	r	L	16	u	D	
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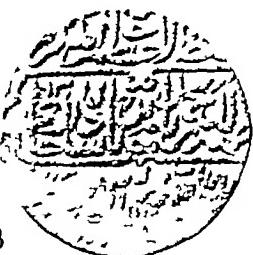
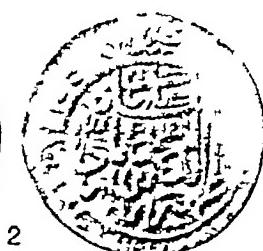
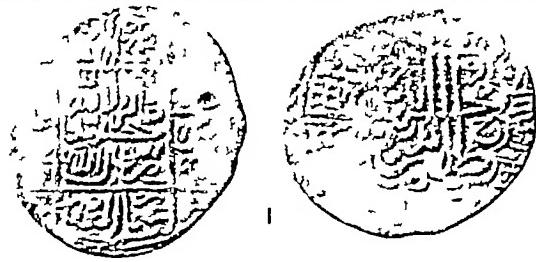
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TABLE
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES

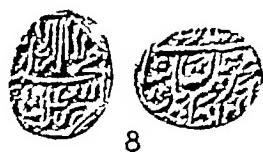
Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.
1	.004	41	2.056	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	.120	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	.194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	.260	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	.324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	.388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	.453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	.842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	.907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	.972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	7.192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7.257	152	9.849
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7.322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.043
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

T A B L E
or the
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

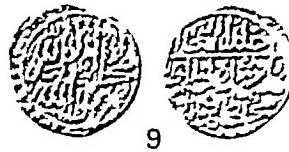
Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes
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162	10 497	202	13 089	242	15 680	300	19 44
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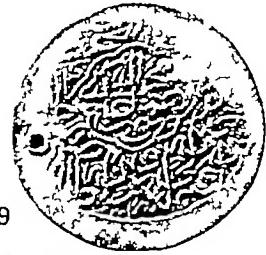
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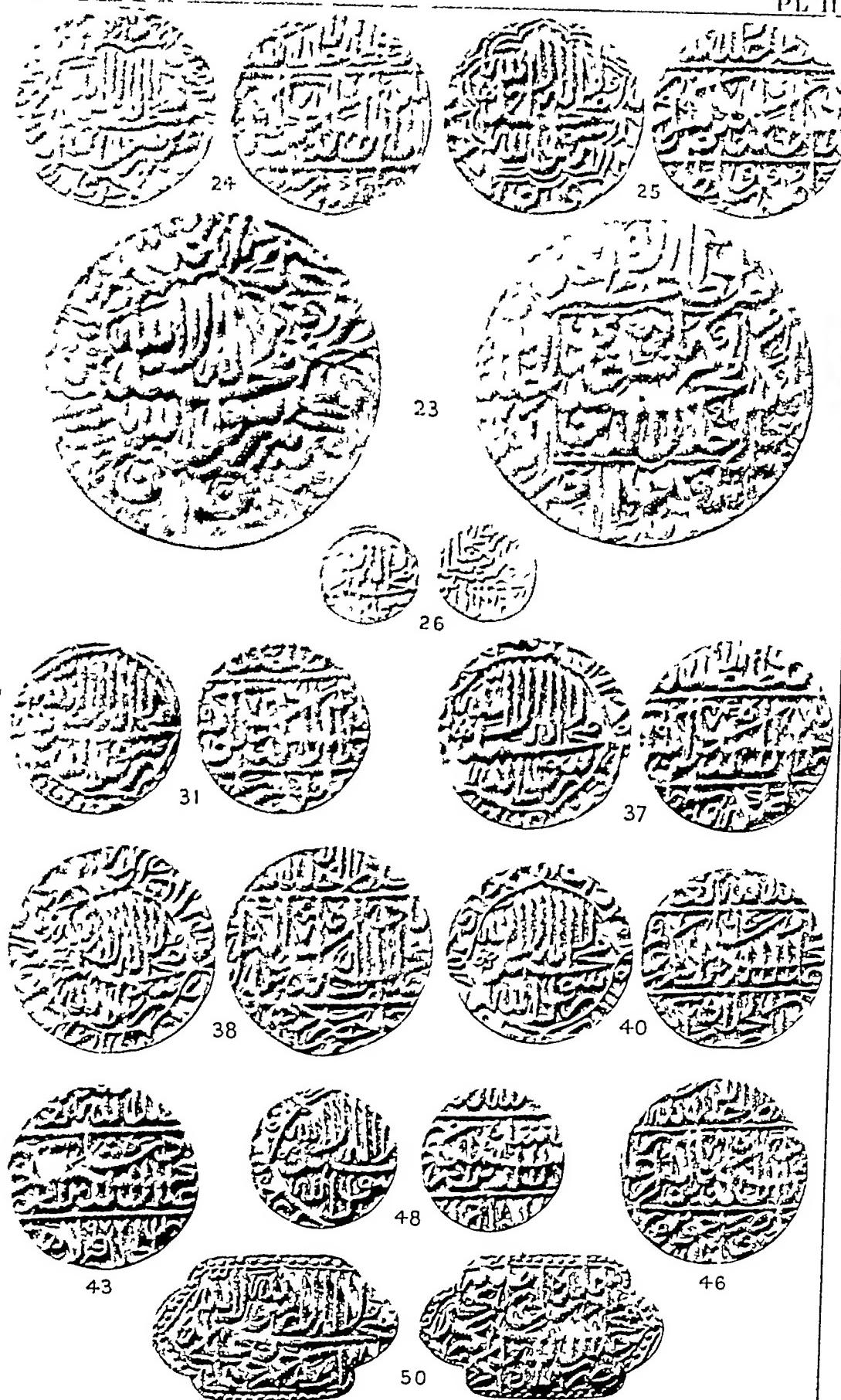


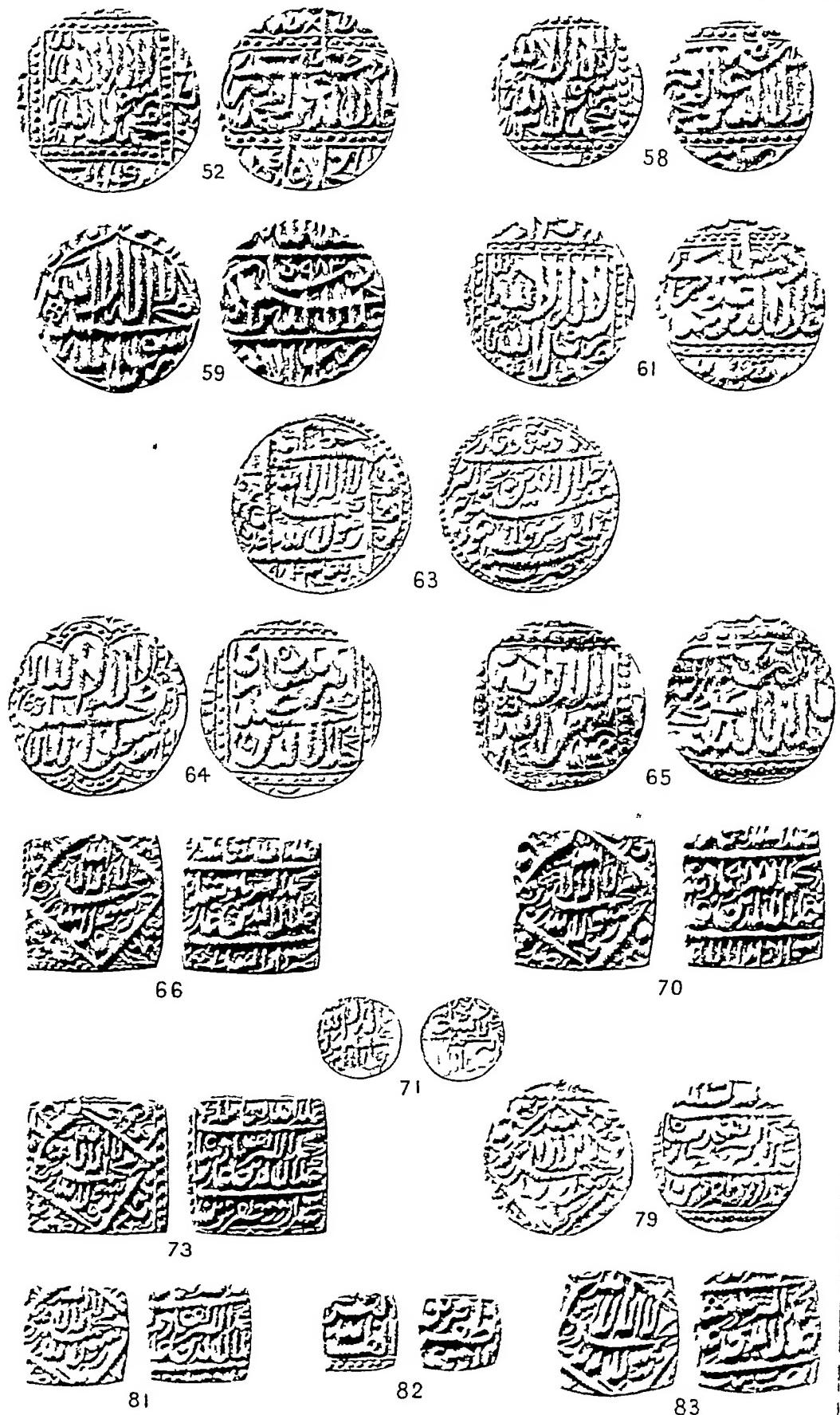
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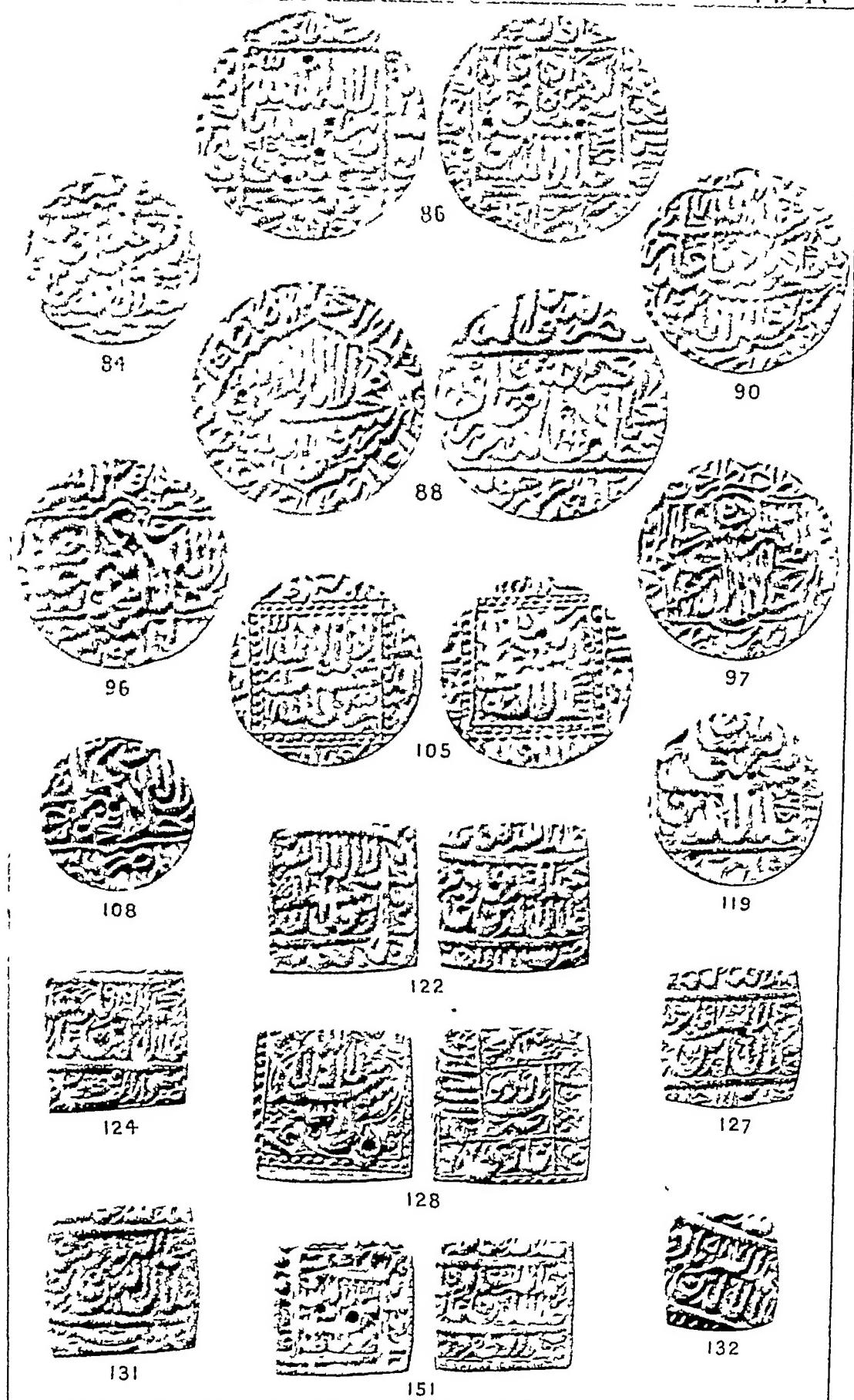


HUMÁYÚN

BÁBAR — HUMÁYÚN









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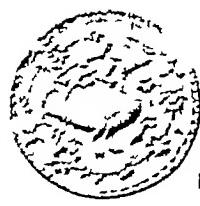
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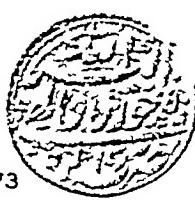
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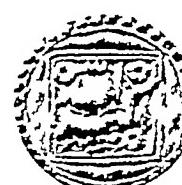
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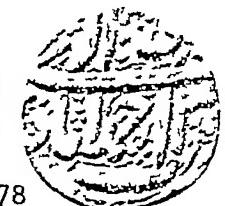




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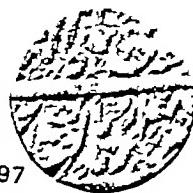
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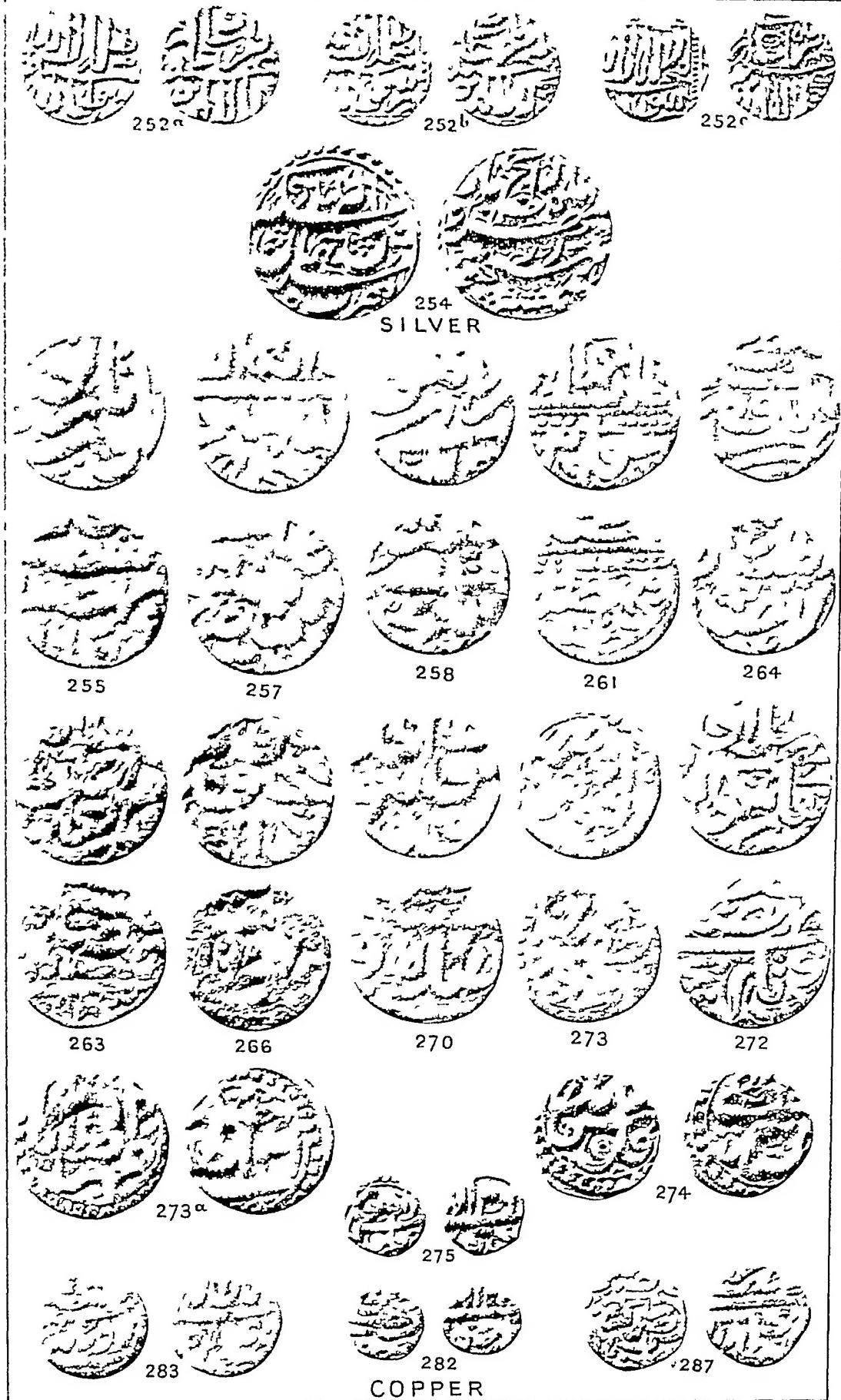


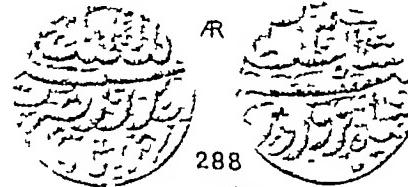
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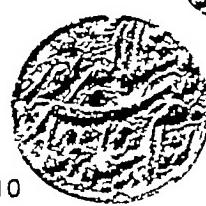
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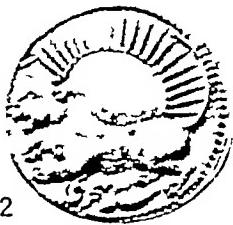
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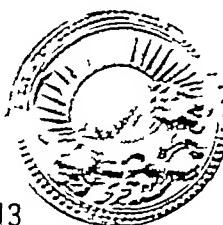
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AU OTYPE

JAHÁNGÍR GOLD





362



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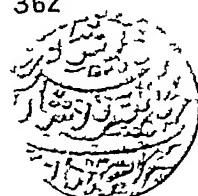
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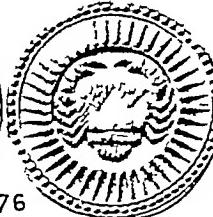
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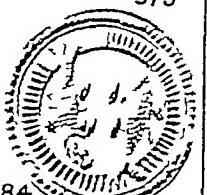
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IMITATION ZODIACAL MOHRS



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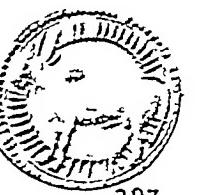
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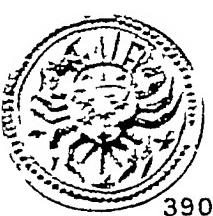
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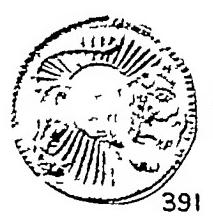
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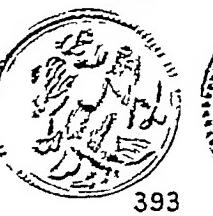
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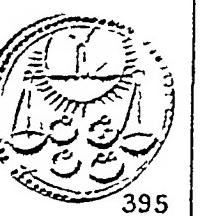
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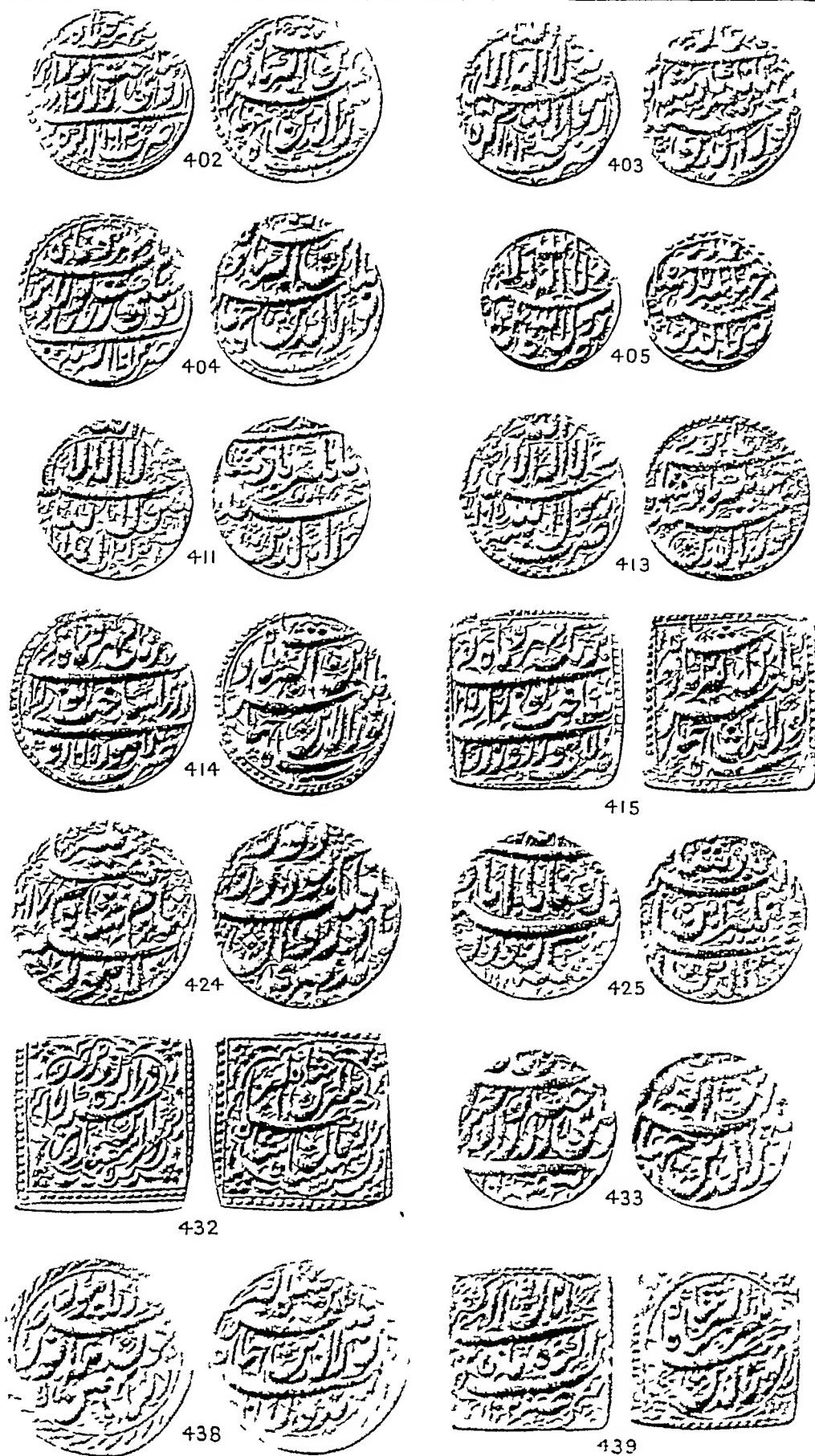


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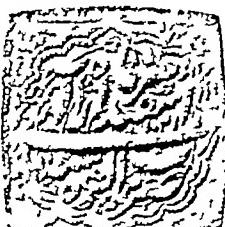
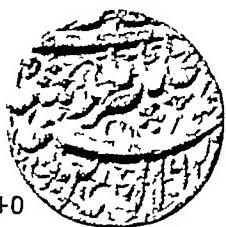
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LATE IMITATION HALF-RUPEES





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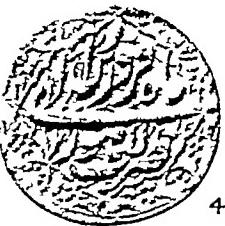
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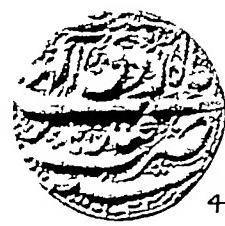
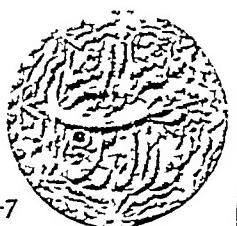
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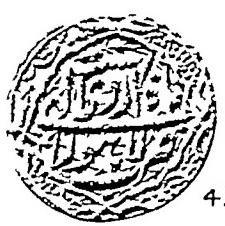
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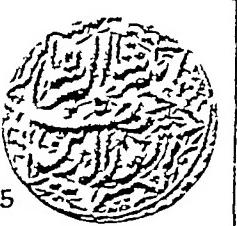
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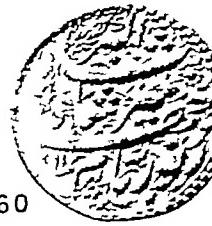
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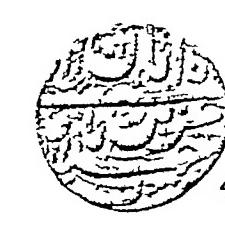
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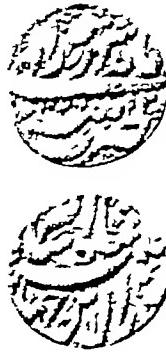
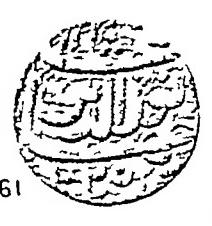
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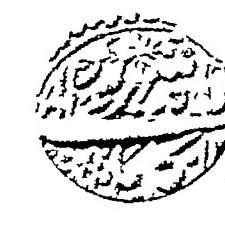
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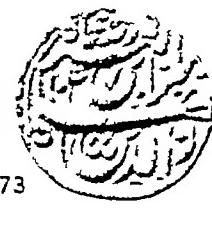
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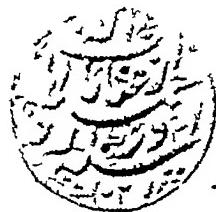


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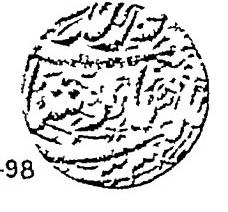
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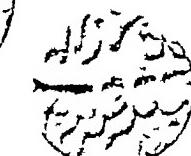
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JAHÁNGÍR



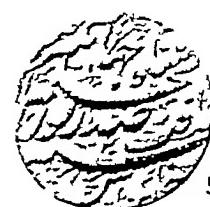
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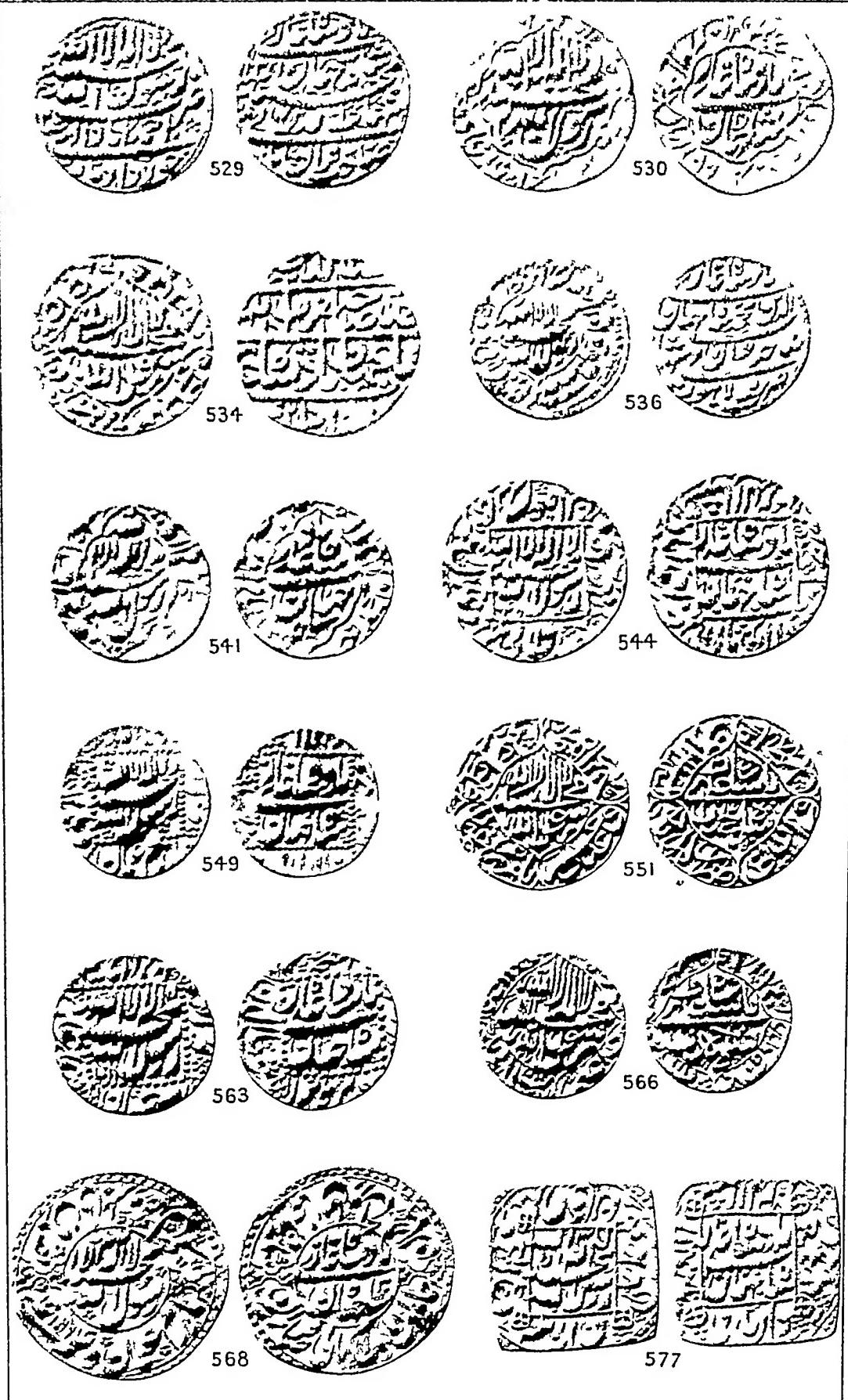
JAHÁNGÍR & NÚR-JAHÁN



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DÁWAR BAKHSH



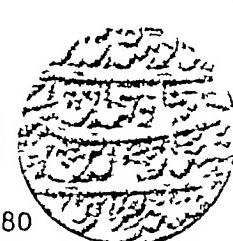
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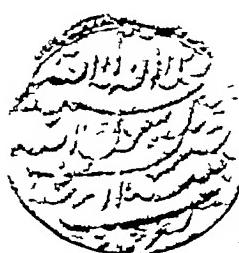
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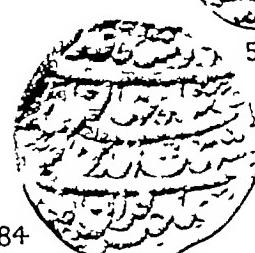
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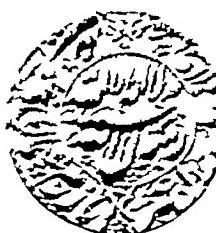
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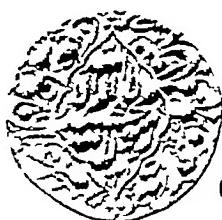
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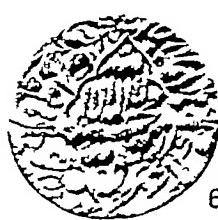
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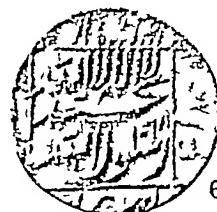




690



SHUJÁ.



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MURÁD BAKHSH



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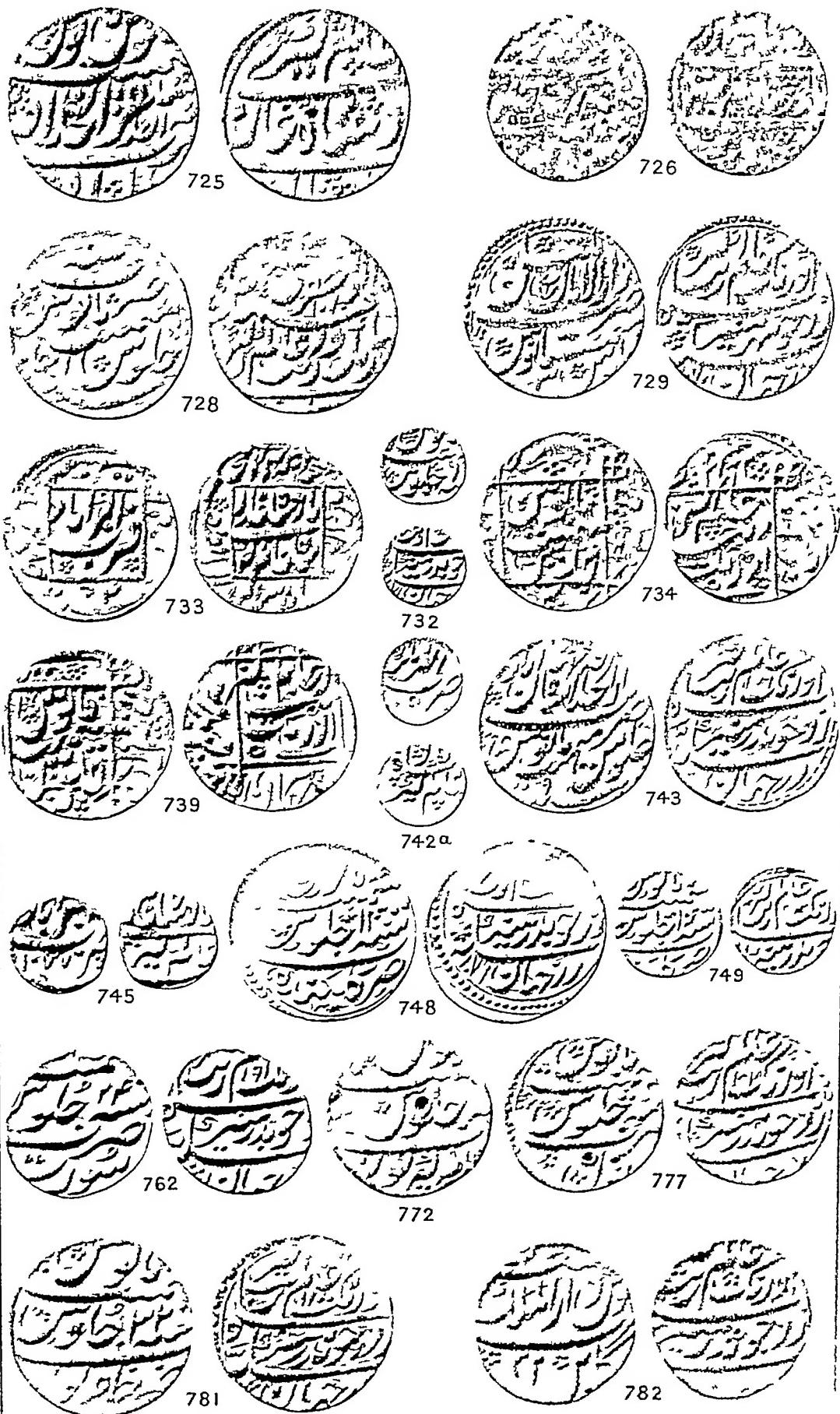


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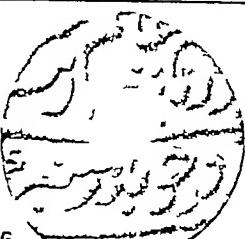
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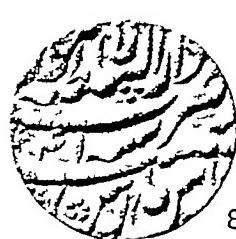
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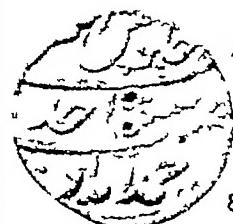
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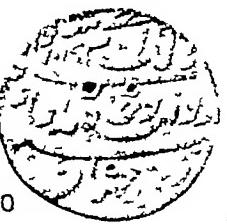
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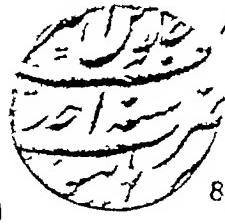


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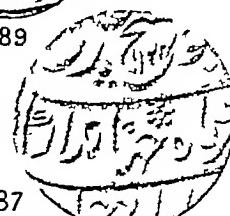
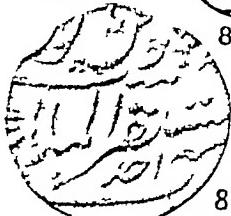
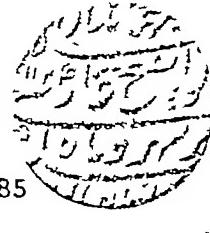
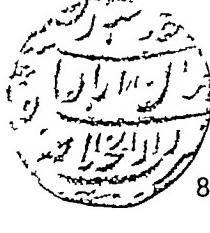
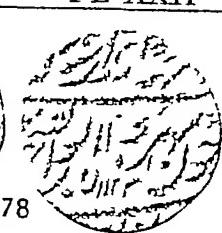
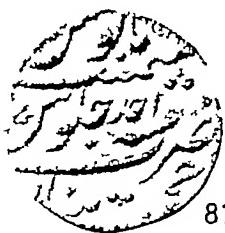


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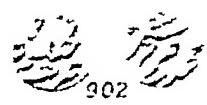
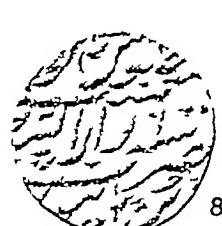
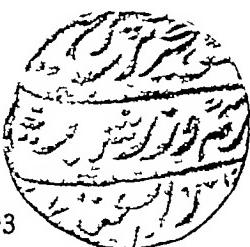
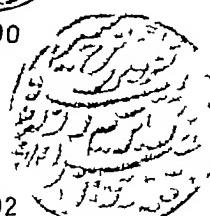
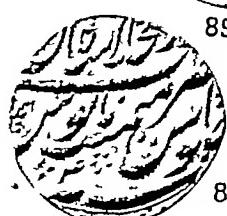
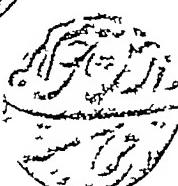
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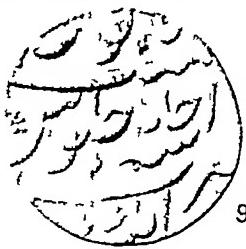
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JAHÁNDÁR



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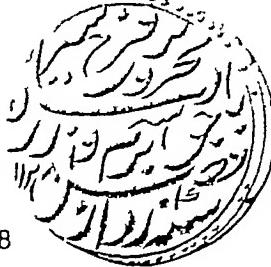
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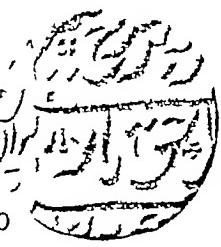
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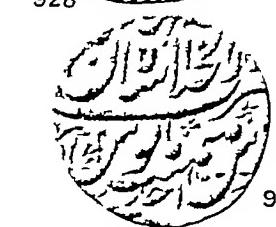
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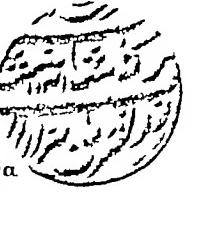
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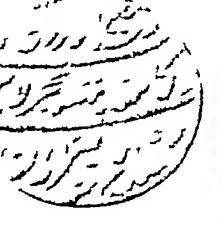
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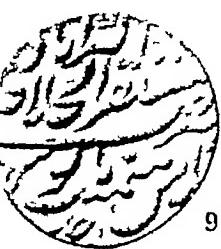




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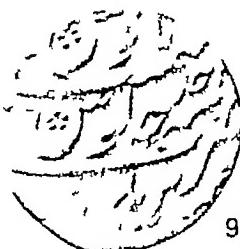
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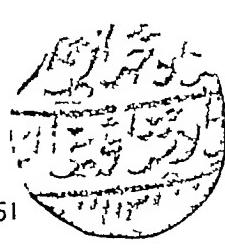
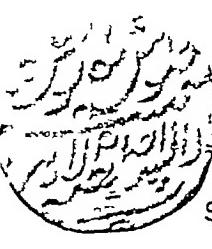
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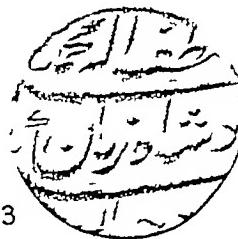


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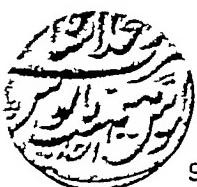
RAFI-AD-DAULAH



953



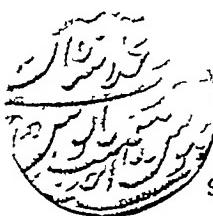
NÍKÚ-SIYAR



955



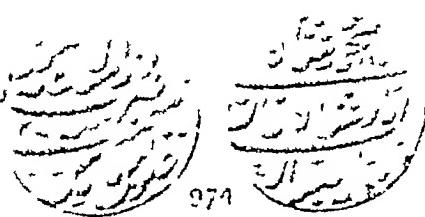
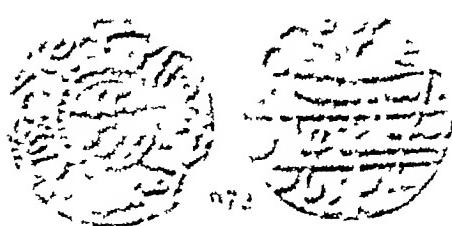
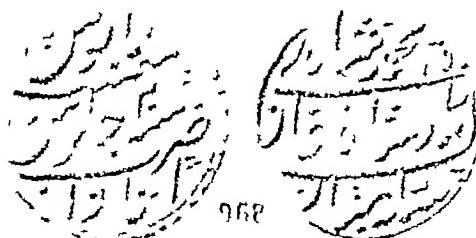
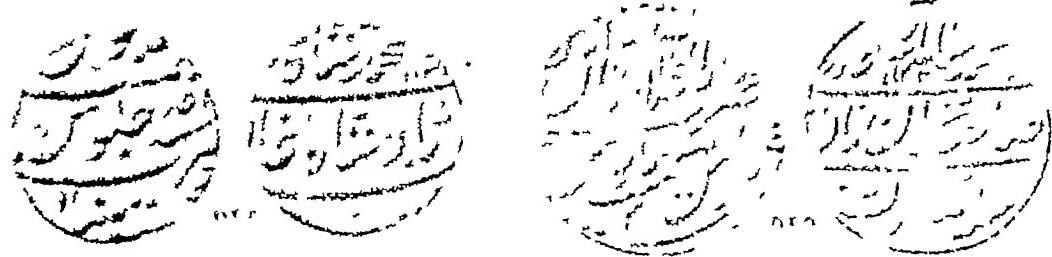
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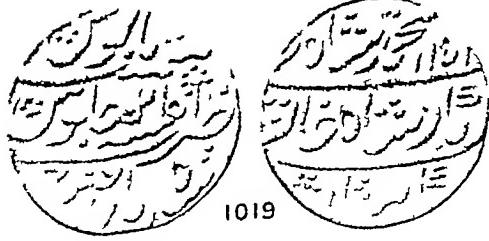
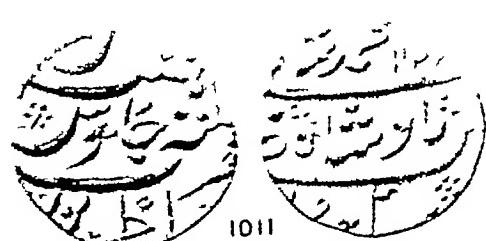
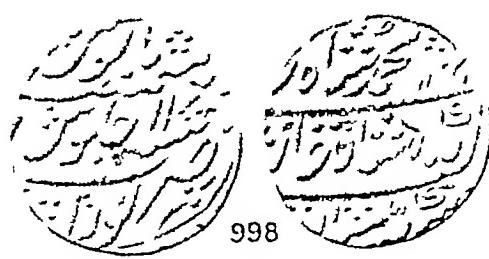
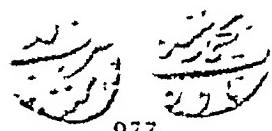
IBRÁHÍM

AUTOTYPE

RAFI-AD-DAULAH NÍKÚ-SIYAR IBRÁHÍM



GOLD



SILVER

AUTOTYPE

MUHAMMAD





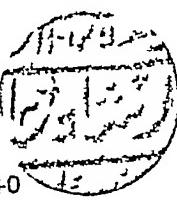
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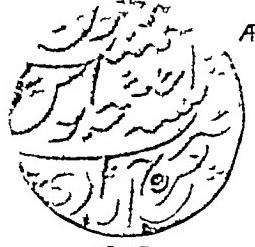
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1040



1045



AHMAD



1057



1059



1060



1062



1069



1065



1066



1077



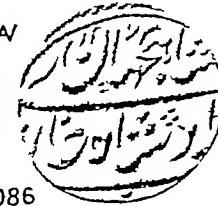
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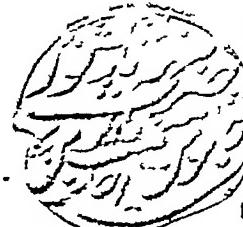
ÁLAMGÍR II



1086



1087



1090

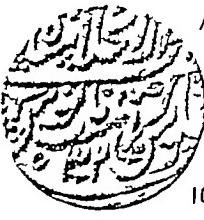


SHAH-JAHÁN III



A

1093



N

1104



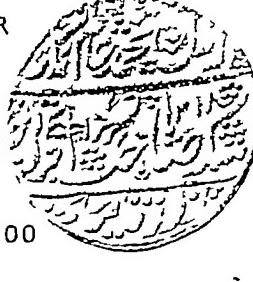
AR

1099



R

1100



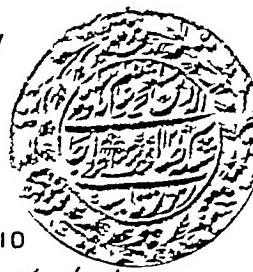
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1104



N

1110

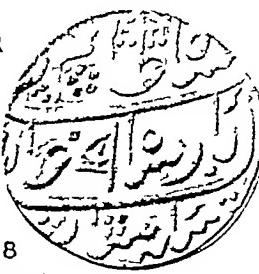


SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD



AR

1118

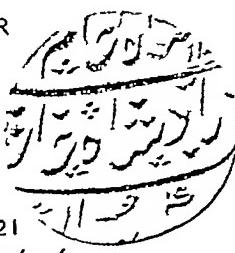


ETAWÁ



R

1121



AHMADÁBÁD

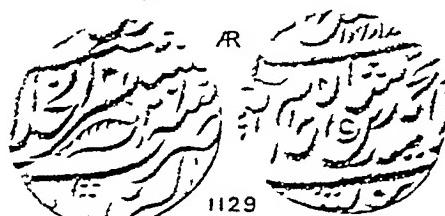


AR

1122



ARKAT

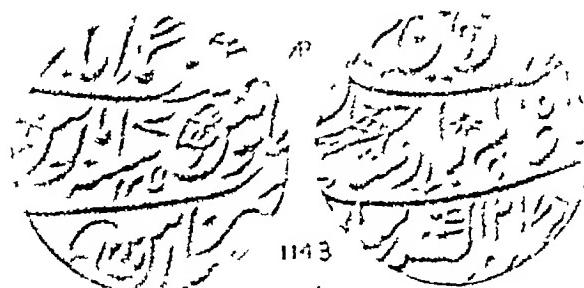
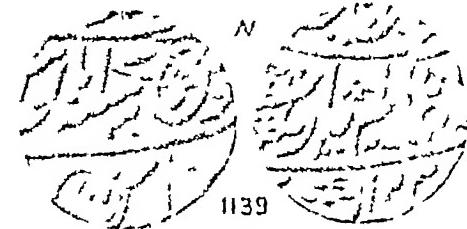
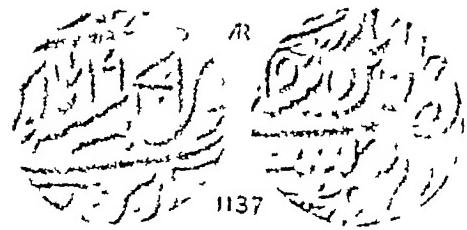


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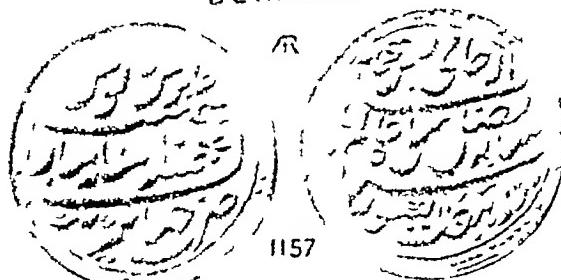
1129

AKBARABAD

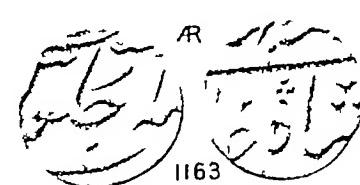
SHÁH-ÁLAM



BENÁRES



JAHANGÍRNAGAR



SÚRAT



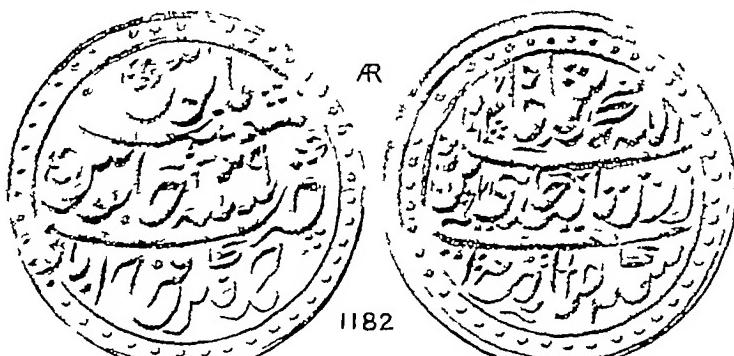
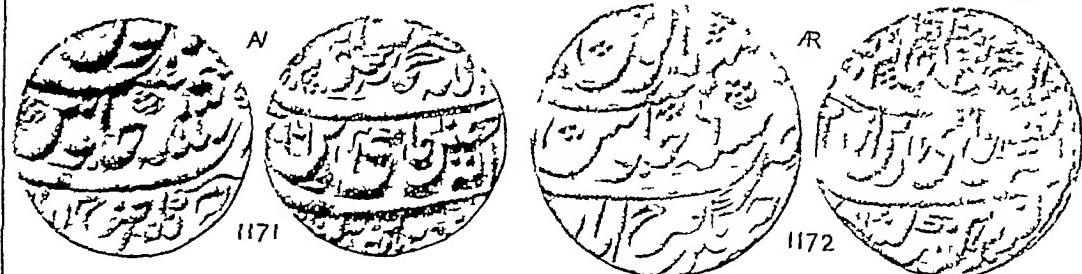
SRÍNAGAR



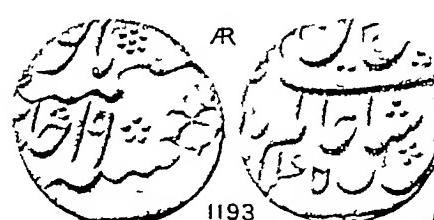
AZÍMABAD



SHÁH-ÁLAM



AHMDNAGR-FARRUKHABAD



MURSHIDÁBÁD



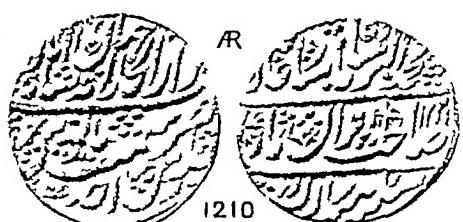
NAJÍBABAD



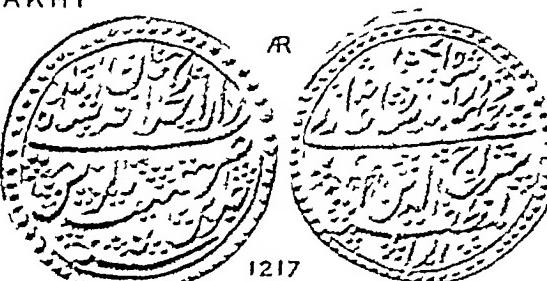
SHAH ALAM



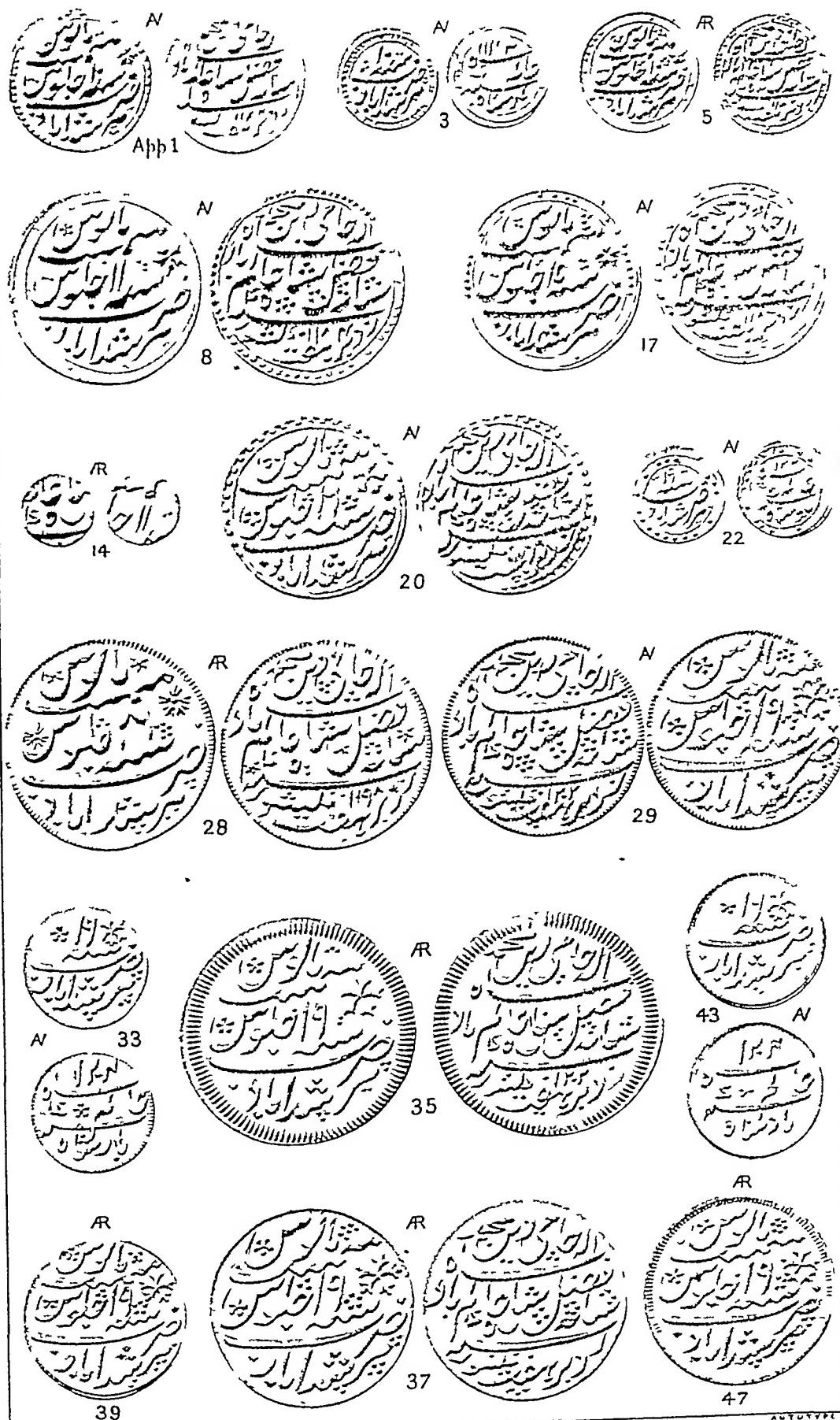
BÍDÁR-BAKHT

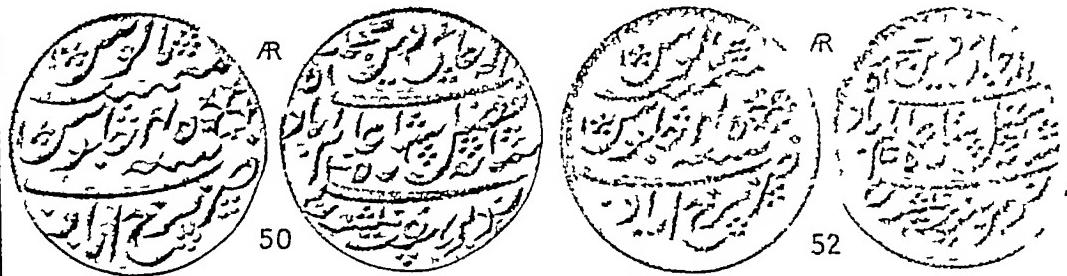


MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

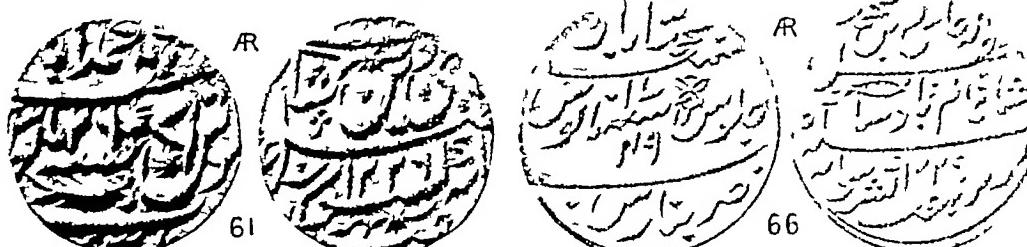


BAHADUR II

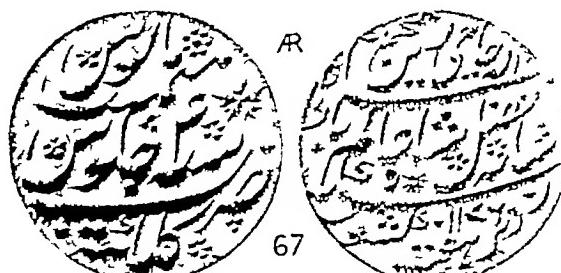




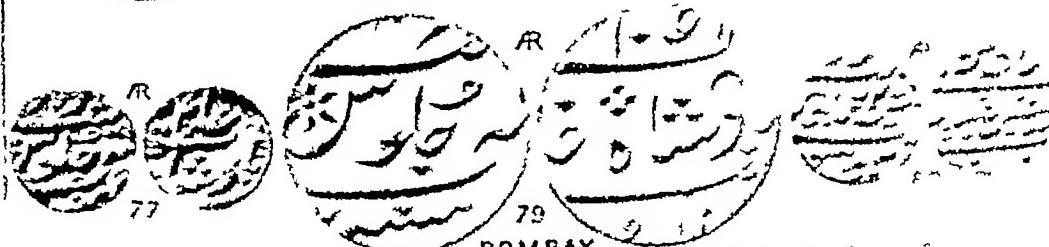
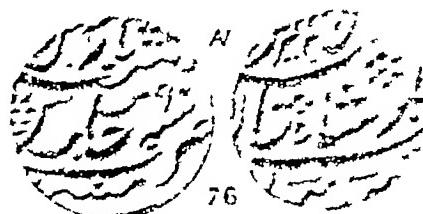
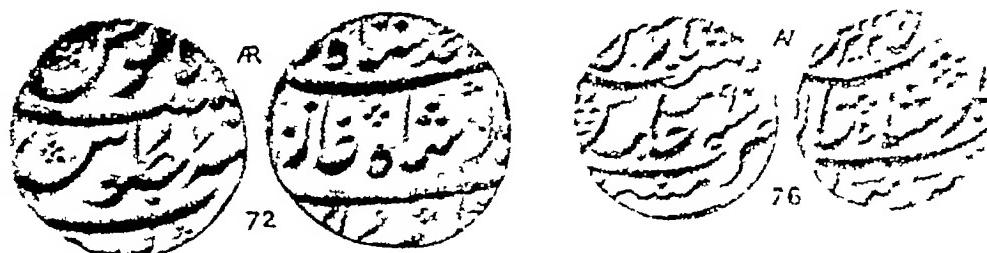
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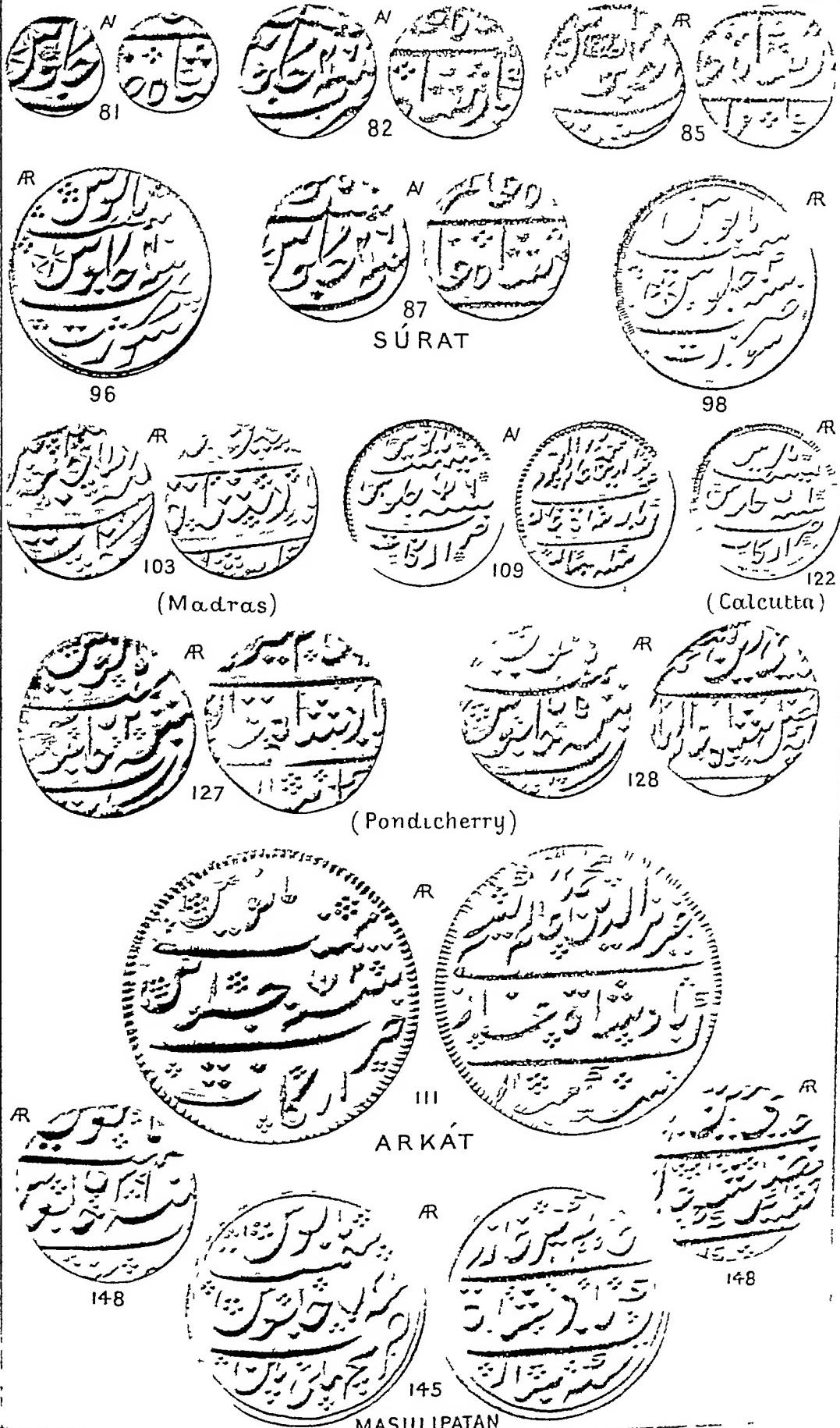
BENÁRES



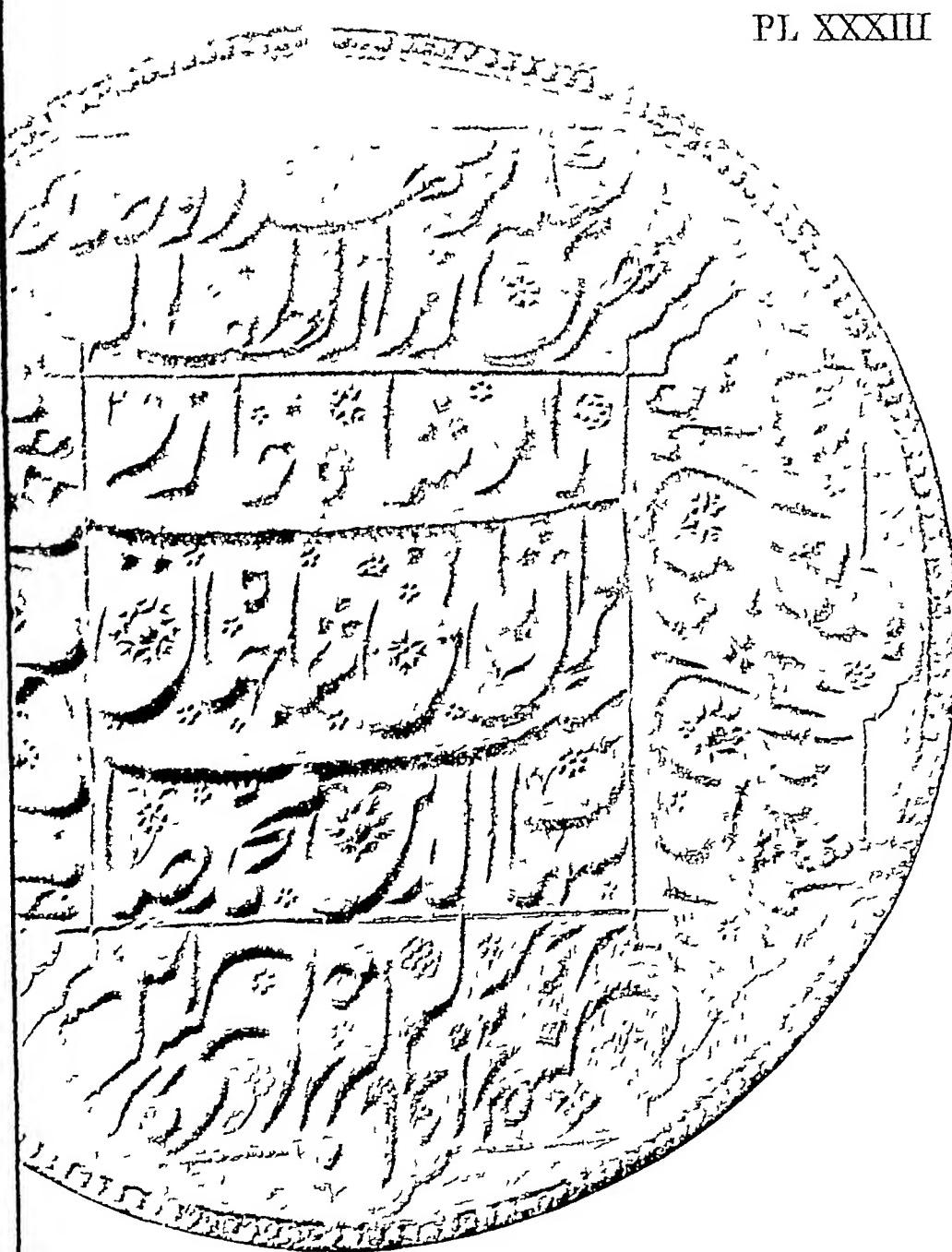
CALCUTTA



BOMBAY



PL XXXIII



I-JAHÁN



PL. XXXIII

